# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,986—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1880.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | " 25 | Half-yearly | " 31 |
| Quarterly | " 13 | Quarterly | " 16 |
| Monthly | " 5 | Monthly | " 6 |

To Su[illegible]—Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | " 29 | Half-yearly | " 36 |
| Quarterly | " 16 | Quarterly | " 20 |
| Monthly | " 6 | Monthly | " 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ........................ As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ " " |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ " " |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | " 2 8 |
| Third do. | " 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | " 0 2½ As. |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1-0. |
| Each succeeding line | " 0-8. |

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ........................ As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 25th November, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Coompta, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 23rd November, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 27th November, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. [illegible]RA, 2,027 Tons, on WEDNESDAY [illegible] December, 1880, calling at Cochin and Negapatam.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th December, 1880.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th November, 1880. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 |
| Suez | " 360 | " 220 | " 80 |
| Port Said | " 380 | " 240 | " 90 |
| Messina | " 500 | " 310 | " 140 |
| Naples | " 500 | " 340 | " 140 |
| Leghorn | " 500 | " 340 | " 140 |
| Genoa | " 500 | " 340 | " 140 |
| Marseilles | " 530 | " 350 | " 145 |
| | | Including Wines. | Without food. |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here [illegible] rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

[illegible]argo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at [illegible]gh-rates.

[illegible] Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., [illegible]ly to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

[illegible]ay, 1st November, 1880.

### [illegible]ALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE. | Sailing about | 1st Dec. |
| s.s. TRENTHAM HALL | do. | 18th Dec. |
| s.s. RYDALL HALL | do. | 31st Dec. |
| s.s. WISTOW HALL | do. | 15th Jan. |
| s.s. SPEKE HALL | do. | 29th Jan. |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

### ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

| | Commanders | Tons. | H.P. | Noml. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. HISPANIA | James Laird | 3300 | 400 | 4th Dec. |
| s.s. MACEDONIA | Thos Martin | 2272 | 186 | 8th do. |
| s.s. INDIA | Geo. H. Read | 2289 | 500 | 22nd do. |
| s.s. ASSYRIA | Thos J. Knox | 1623 | 424 | 5th Jan. |
| s.s. OLYMPIA | John Craig | 2050 | 424 | 19th do. |
| s.s. BRITANNIA | R. Hutchinson | 3060 | 400 | 6th Feb. |

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. HISPANIA | James Laird | 3300 | 400 | about 4th Dec. |
| s.s. INDIA | Thos H. Read | 2289 | 500 | 22nd do. |

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. MACEDONIA | Thos Martin | 2272 | 686 | 8th Dec. |
| s.s. ASSYRIA | Thos J. Knox | 1623 | 424 | 5th Jan. |

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

| Fare through to | |
|---|---|
| New York | Rs. 600 |
| Liverpool | " 500 |
| Marseilles and Genoa | " 450 |
| Naples | " 400 |

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | G. W. Brady | 27th Nov. |
| — MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | E. M. Edmond, R. N. R. | 4th Dec. |
| s. VERONA | 3116 | 600 | E. Ashdown | 11th " |
| — THIBET | 2593 | 400 | W. R. Jordan | 18th " |
| s. ROSETTA | 3500 | 700 | A. E. Barlow | 25th " |
| | | | | 1881. |
| — MALWA | 2959 | 500 | W. Thomson | 1st Jan. |
| s. ANCONA | 3094 | 600 | E. G. Stead | 8th " |
| — TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | E. Stewart | 15th " |
| s. AUSTRALIA | 3664 | 600 | G. F. Cates | 22nd " |
| — KASHGAR | 2621 | 450 | S. F. Cole | 29th " |
| s. MIRZAPORE | 3887 | 600 | A. Parish, RNR | 5th Feb. |
| — SUMATRA | 2488 | 450 | R. F. Briscal | 12th " |
| s. REVENNA | 3340 | 700 | G. Lee | 19th " |
| — SURAT | 3142 | 530 | W. E. Breeze | 26th " |
| s. VERONA | 3116 | 600 | E. Ashdown | 5th Mar. |
| — MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | E. M. Edmond, RNR | 12th " |
| s. ROHILLA | 3464 | 700 | W. Barratt | 19th " |
| — TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | E. Stewart | 26th " |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOMBARDY | 2723 | 450 | J. B. Chapman | 3rd Dec. |
| REVENNA | 3340 | 700 | G. Lee | 17th " |
| ZAMBESI | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons | 31st " |
| | | | | 1881. |
| KHIVA | 2609 | 450 | T. Alderton | 14th Jan. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates, available for 3 months, are now issued :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back | Rs. 950 | |
| Do. do. with option of travelling one way *via* Southampton | Rs. 1,000 | |
| Do. to Galle (available for 2 months) | 150 | 75 |
| Do. to Penang and Singapore ( do ) | 450 | 255 |

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG,

CALLING AT COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. AVOCA will be despatched for the above ports on the 29th November, 1880.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

November 1st, 1880.

### STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 11th DECEMBER.

MR. ALFRED HOLT'S fast Steamer "ORESTES," 2,050 tons Reg., 300 H. P. nominal, J. K. WEBSTER, commander, will be DESPATCHED as above.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's following steamers will be despatched from Bombay as above.

| Vessels. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|
| s.s. TEBE | D. Lucich | 27th Nov., 1880. |
| s.s. VORWAERTS | G. Marussig | 5th Jan, 1881. |

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | 375 | 295 | 143 0 |
| To Port Said | 320 | 255 | 131 0 |
| To Suez | 300 | 240 | 122 0 |
| To Aden | 170 | 130 | 66 8 |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 27th, 1880.

NOTICE of ARRIVAL.—S. S. EUXINE, from LIVERPOOL.—The above steamer HAS ARRIVED, and WILL DISCHARGE in the Prince's Dock. Consignees are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

No claims will be admitted after the steamer's departure.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY,

M. H. MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA, and all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

RECEIVED Second Consignment of NEW SEASON CHOICE TEAS of excellent flavour from this, the most celebrated Garden in India.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb. ; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Combination, Re. 1-8 ; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6 ; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs, 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs, three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb. ; Congou, As. 14 per lb. ; Bohea, As. 12 per lb. 15 lbs. and upwards 5 per cent. discount.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our Stamps on two sides.

M. H. MAJU & Co.

M. H. MAJU, late partner, Morton & (Co.)
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

### QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| ANNUAL INCOME | £552,906 |
| FUNDS IN HAND | £995,209 |
| CLAIMS PAID | £3,065,736 |

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. R. LUPI to sign per procuration for our firm HAS CEASED this day.

L. SINGER & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1880.

### GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, beg to announce that under advices from their friends, Messrs. FRED. GIESLER and Co., shippers of the celebrated "For India" brand of Champagne, quotations for this wine have this day been revised.

TREACHER & Co. have, as long as possible, given their Constituents the benefit of the previously prevailing rates, but vintages for several successive seasons having been very deficient, and the value of best wines thereby much enhanced, the advance in price so long foreshadowed has eventually had to come in force.

Prices from this date will be :—

| | | Cash. Per doz. |
|---|---|---|
| Giesler's "For India" Champagne | Qts. | R 50 0 |
| Ditto ditto ditto | Pts. | 26 8 |

November 15, 1880.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY FERGUSSON, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,

To be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 26th November, at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be had at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, a BUNGALOW in Chowpatty; rent exceedingly moderate. Another two BUNGALOWS ; rent Rs. 125 and taxes and 115 and taxes. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.

33, Meadow Street.

### ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS ON SALE

BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the registered office of the company, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th November, 1880, at 4 p. m., to receive the report of the committee (appointed by shareholders to enquire whether the company can be withdrawn from liquidation).

JNO. G. RUSSELL,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th November, 1880.

CAMPHORATED CARBOLIC ACID.

AN invaluable application for Sores, Ulcers, &c., in man or animals. When painted or dropped on the sores it destroys all septic germs, and immediately establishes the process of cure. Nothing can excel it for Galls, Sore-Back, or Mange. *Vide* letter from "Glencairn" (a Madras officer experienced in Horses and Dogs) in the "Asian," October 26, 1880.

*Per bottle, Re. 1 ; Per pound, Rs. 4.*

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF

HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT

Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BAILDON'S APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES.

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption, extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO.'S

### CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per bottle | Rs. 2-0 | 2-4 |
| " double size | " 3-8 | 4-0 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

### O Z O,

MANUFACTURED BY

TREACHER & Co , Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

O Z O,
A Pleasant, Sparkling Tonic Drink.

O Z O,
A Vitalizing, Restorative Beverage.

O Z O,
For all Derangements of the nervous System.

O Z O,
A Powerful Blood-generating Agent.

O Z O,
Contains a small quantity of Iron in combination with Phosphorus, charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and forms as delicious a Stimulant as the best Champagne. Cash, Rs. 3-0 per dozen bottles.

MANUFACTURED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### COOPER AND COMPANY.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1881.

MESSRS. COOPER and Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED before the end of the current month, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER and Co. take this opportunity to inform the Public that their Subscription Rates for English Newspapers and Periodicals have been revised for 1881, with a view to place the English Periodical Literature within the reach of all.

COOPER and Co. will be happy to forward, Free, their handsomely got-up Calendar and Directory for 1881, containing an enlarged list of English Newspapers and Periodicals.

Every attention is paid to the regular and punctual despatch of all Newspapers and Periodicals, so as to ensure their timely delivery in Bombay and Up-country.

COOPER & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

### DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS,
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS,
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS,
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES,
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES,

ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES,
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES,
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES,
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES,
CURVES SET SQUARES,
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

### SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES,
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES,
CLINOMETERS, SEXTANTS,
PRISMATIC COMPASSES,
MAGNETIC COMPASSES,

DUMPY LEVELS,
OPTICAL SQUARES,
CROSS STAFF HEADS,
METALLIC TAPES,
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS,

### ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS, In Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS,
TRACING PAPER AND CLOTH,
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES,
PENCILS, CRAYONS, SAUCERS, SLANTS,

OIL COLOURS, In Collapsible Tub[illegible]
COLOUR BOXES, CANVAS,
PAPER, MILLBOARDS, PANEL[illegible]
SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUS[illegible]
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## PHOSPHO ! PHOSPHO !! PHOSPHO !!!

A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER.

THIS new BEVERAGE, which has been under trial for some time past, is pronounced on competent authority to be an excellent TONIC RESTORER in all those forms of nervous disorder in which Phosphorus and Iron are indicated. As it stimulates and invigorates both the MIND and the BODY, we have no hesitation in stating that it is one of the most invaluable NERVINE TONICS extant, and is especially beneficial in constitutions enfeebled through OVERWORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION. Though a medicinal BEVERAGE, the taste of the salts entering into its composition has been almost completely disguised, and rendered agreeable to the palate, and may therefore be taken in the place of ordinary aerated water.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS, POONA.
Agents have been appointed in the principal stations throughout the Presidency.

## J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

### TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S *specialities*, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations, and combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN-LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence.*

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TRADERS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

## BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

'XMAS CARDS.
'XMAS CARDS.
'XMAS TOYS.
'XMAS TOYS.
'XMAS GAMES.
'XMAS GAMES.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.

THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST, AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN INDIA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

## FOR PRESENTATION

TO GENTLEMEN.

### GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE-LINKS.

Sets of three Studs, Collar Button, and Sleeve-Links, or Solitaires, IN PLAIN DEAD GOLD, *are very fashionable and much worn just now.*

Price the set, Rs. 52,—or Studs, Rs. 18 ; Sleeve-Links, or Solitaires, Rs. 28 ; Collar Button, Rs. 9 ; 18-carat Gold.

HORSE-SHOE SETS,
Rs. 62.

LAPPED AND ENGRAVED SETS,
Rs. 68.

ENGRAVED SETS,
from Rs. 40.

ENGRAVED AND ENAMELLED SETS,
from Rs. 45.

ONYX OR SARDONYX SETS,
from Rs. 60.

### COMPLETE DRESS SETS.

All Gold, "Knot' Pattern : 5 Vest Buttons, 3 Shirt Studs, and Collar Button, with Sleeve-Links, Rs. 59

### DRESS VEST BUTTONS IN SETS OF 5 & 6.

Pearl Centre and Enamelled, Rs. 115.
Turquoise Pave, Rs. 95. Enamelled Strap and Buckle, Rs. 110. Coral, Rs. 65. All Gold, Rs. 63.
Onyx, Rs. 44 and 70. White Cornelian, Rs. 40 and 45. Malachite, Rs. 26.

### LAR BUTTON

Plain, Engraved or set with Stones, from Rs. 9 to 25.
Set with fine Brilliant Diamond, Rs. 40 to 200.

### STUDS.

In great variety—plain Gold, Engraved, or set with Stones, from Rs. 12 to 100.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS, ETC.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

October 27th, 1880.

## NEW ADVERTISEM[illegible]

G AIETY T[illegible]

Lessees and Ma[illegible]
Stage Mana[illegible]
Musical Di[illegible]
Scenic A[illegible]

UN[illegible]

[illegible] and SEATS
[illegible] A. M. till 6

[illegible]ISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible]ight | Rs 32. |
| [illegible]o. four | " 16. |
| [illegible] Stalls | " 4. |
| [illegible]alls | " 2. |
| [illegible]ck Seats | Annas 8. |

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S

### GRAND CONCERTS,

THIS EVENING AT 9 P. M.
BALCONY Re. 1.
BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.
TEMPLE BAR.

ARAB HORSES ! ARAB HORSES !!

*Per*

*S. S. PACHUMBA.*
*S. S. EUPHRATES.*
*S. S. PUNJAUB.*
*S. S. BURMAH.*
*S. S. UMBALLA.*

AT THE LATE MAHOMED BAUKER'S STABLES.

CHARGERS —RACERS—
HUNTERS—GALLOWAYS—
PONIES,

A very large number to select from.

The Proprietor respectfully invites inspection of the fresh batch of high-class Arab Horses that arrive every week from the Arabian coast per steam ships and buggalows.

FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE COLAH,
Proprietor.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed at this Hotel with my wife for ten days. We have found it most comfortable in every way ; in fact, it resembles in comfort more an English than an Indian Hotel.—F. H. S. MURPHY, Surg., A. I. M. D. August 3rd, 1880.

C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay having had 40 years' experience in the great Metallic Zones of Cornwall, Devon, the Principality of Wales, Spain, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS, 1st Growths to light. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BURGUNDIES. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, from choice Amontillado to ordinary, in every variety of style. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s INVALID PORT, highly recommended. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 26-4, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 28-4 ; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 29-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD CRUSTED PORT (Choice, some years in bottle) for after-dinner. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 36-4 ; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 38.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s DESSERT PORT. Black seal, fruity and mature. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 23 ; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Crown Brand. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18 ; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Fine, old and pure. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23-4 ; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER'S LIST has full details of all their specialities.

WANTED, an experienced COMPOUNDER by TREACHER & Co., Fort Establishment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—RACQUET-COURT DEBENTURES 7 per cent. interest. For particulars apply to Honorary Secretary.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, GIFT BOOKS, ALBUMS, &c., in great variety, at low rates. Tract and Book Society's Depot.

TO LET.—The ALTAMONT, on Cumballa Hill, whole or in portion. For particulars, apply to DADY MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, 1, Church Street, For.

SEWING-MACHINES of various kinds, as well as NEEDLES and PARTS ; also repairs of every description—H. A. GEYER, 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

BLACK HATS ! BLACK HATS !—Just unpacked, in different shapes and sizes, GLENROY and Co., General Merchants, No. 9, Meadow St., Fort, Bombay.

MONOGRAMS, Crests, Inscriptions, Card-plates.—Every style of ENGRAVING artistically designed and executed by John Hannah, 8, Main St., Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; withpostage, Rs. 5-2-6. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL, 30th Nov., in connection with G. Lodge of India, S. C. Tickets, at Rs. 5 each, may be had from E. FREEBORN, G. Secretary, 29, Grant Road.

REWARD Rs. 50.—LOST an EMERALD near the Queen's Road, Marine Lines, on Tuesday, 16th instant. Any person restoring the same to Mr. THOMAS, Cumballa Family Hotel, will receive the above reward.

DR. R. K. GHOSH, HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER, of Calcutta, can be consulted between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 4-30 P.M. daily at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS in the house of a LADY. Excellent neighbourhood, 12 minutes to the City from Canonbury Station. Trains every 10 minutes till midnight. 48, Petherton Road, Highbury, New Park, London, N.

A FRESH supply of DREHER'S VIENNA BEER in QUARTS (KLEIN SCHWECHAT BREWERY) in full-size bottles, just arrived per "Tebe." Apply to Godown keeper, BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co., Bombay Green.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built DOG-CART newly done-up, with young bay WALER and HARNESS complete. Horse goes first class in saddle, and is a good jumper. Price moderate. Apply to Messrs. JAFFER SULLIEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

TO BE LET, the large upper-storeyed HOUSE with extensive compound at Government House Road, Parell, suitable for a boarding-school or for other similar establishment. Apply to Mr. PESTONJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY on the premises.

BROUGHAM.—FOR SALE (owner leaving India) a comfortable roomy BROUGHAM, by Taylor & Co., Brook Street, London. On view at Collett & Co's., Girgaum. Price Rs. 700. Apply to C. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum, or to J. D. DAWSON, Oriental Bank.

FOR SALE.—A CROYDON-CART, almost new. A fast-trotting PONY ; goes in single and double harness, and has been ridden by a Lady. A set of single HARNESS in fair order. Price of turn-out, Rs. 450. Apply to A.B.C., care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* office.

N. I. R. A.—A first-class MEETING having been sanctioned at Kirkee, Gentlemen intending to take part during the 'Xmas week are desired to communicate with the undersigned, who will make all necessary arrangements.—ADAM SMITH, Lieut., Bombay Vol. Rifles, Local Secretary.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE CHEESE, just landed, for sale at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

S[illegible] the [illegible] Bombay u[illegible] proximo, for th[illegible] Paving of footpa[illegible] extent of 70,000 cubic feet, [illegible] Specifications can be seen, and [illegible] application at the office of the unders[illegible] The Municipal Commissioner does not bi[illegible] accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

R. MACEWEN,
Acting Dy. Executive Engineer-in-charge.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 20th Nov., 1880.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
AND
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Telegrams transmitted to and from India at greatly reduced cost.
Remittances effected to and from London at once by Telegraphic Advice.
Bills, Drafts, &c., cashed or sent for collection.
Current Accounts opened.
Pay, Pensions, &c., drawn and paid without charge.
Interests on deposits made in India remitted home at 2s per rupee.
Passages to all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.
Personal, Financial, and General Agency Business conducted.
Particulars on application, personally or by letter.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

### JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.

BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead
BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.
BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead
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BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.
BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

## NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

MEMBERS are informed that the DINNER to H. E. the VICEROY at the CLUB on the 27th November will be entirely CONFINED to MEMBERS of the Club and GUESTS invited by the Committee.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

JUST LANDED

A CONSIGNMENT OF SMITH AND WILLSTOOD'S CELEBRATED COOKING-STOVES.

REPORT from the Society of Arts' Great Stove-competition at London.—204 Stoves and Ranges in competition by all the eminent manufacturers. Full and severe trials, lasting over one year, resulted in Smith and Willstood's Stoves occupying the highest position for Efficiency and Economy, being declared the first and best in all trials, and going beyond the principal and required standards upon 25 per cent. less fuel.

ROGERS & Co.,
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to the 25th November, 1880 for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA CROP of the Belgaum and Kanara Districts of the season 1880-81.

2. In Belgaum the aggregate collection at the usual depôts is expected to be about 5,500 candies, and in Kanara about 4,500 candies of 560 lbs. each.

3. For further particulars apply by letter or wire to Belgaum, directed to the undersigned, who does not, however, bind himself to accept the lowest or assign reason for the rejection of any tender.

W. PEYTON, Lieut. Col.,
Conservator of Forests, S. Division.

Conservator's Office S. Dn., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, 25th October, 1880.

UNIVERSAL SCANTLING DIAGRAM FOR STIFFNESS.

PRINTED on large drawing paper from a copper-plate engraved by Elliot Brothers. Has been adoped by the Military Works Branch, P. W. D., and the Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and North-West Provinces. A new invention for obtaining instantly, without calculation, the proper scantling for beams, rafters, joists, burgahs, &c., of any shape and any kind of timber.

Price, exclusive of packing ........ Rs. 4.

Apply to GEORGE R. PURVIS and SON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Wholesale terms may be ascertained from the author, Lieutenant-Colonel MACKESY, Nowshera, Punjab.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS on or before the 15th instant for the landing of this Company's stores, materials, and fuel in Bombay for one year from the 1st January next to 31st December, 1881.

Copy of the conditions and form of tender, on which only tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at undersigned's office.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

General Offices, Bombay, 5th November, 1880.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.
French Master—Signor Pedraza.

R. JEFFREY, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1879.

### CASSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First, White, the finest Crystal | 10 lb. Bag | Rs. 2 | 0 | per Bag |
| Do. do. | 40 " | " 7 | 12 | " |
| Second, White, Small White | 10 " | " 1 | 14 | " |
| Do. do. | 40 " | " 7 | 5 | " |
| Grainy, Yellow, Pale Yellow | 10 " | " 1 | 12 | " |
| Do. do. | 40 " | " 6 | 8 | " |

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags. No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.

26, Apollo Street.

### LIFE

A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY

10 ANNAS WEEKLY.

Each Number of Life contains a Highly Finished Cartoon by the new and artistic process called PHOTOTYPIE.

The following Portraits have already appeared, and can be had on application to Messrs COOPER & Co., Bombay :—Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, The Countess Grosvenor, The Countess of Lonsdale, The Viscountess Castlereagh, The Marchioness of Ormonde, Princess Beatrice, Lady Carvagh, Sarah Graham, Sarah Bernhardt, Miss Pullen, Violet Fane, Madame Judith Gautier.

The following Pictures have appeared :—

The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the Kine, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir ! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

LIFE:
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

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Is written by the most popular Authors of the day, both at home and abroad.

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Contains Social, Musical, Literary, and Critical Notes of the Week by the best Writers.

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LIFE:
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

For Terms of Subscription apply to COOPER & Co., BOMBAY.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1880.

ALTHOUGH no further withdrawal from the Bank of England are advised, the rate of discount in the open market continues to harden both short-dated [illegible] four months' bills, being now quoted at ¼ under [illegible] yesterday were unchanged at [illegible] 19. Enfaced Rupee Paper [illegible]-and-a-half. [illegible] for M. P. [illegible] Linseed [illegible] in [illegible]es. [illegible]te afford [illegible] two previous

| | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 255,000 | 220,000 | 179,000 |
| [illegible] K. | 54,000 | 77,000 | 42,000 |
| [illegible] to Continent .. | 60,000 | 52,000 | 61,000 |
| Total Receipts since 1st Sept... | 2,106,000 | 1,882,600 | 1,538,000 |
| ,, Exports to U. K. ,, | 692,000 | 727,000 | 477,000 |
| ,, ,, to Continent ,, | 373,000 | 305,600 | 256,000 |
| ,, Stock in the Ports | 861,000 | 609,000 | 568,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 19th instant compares with the corresponding date on the two previous years as follows ;—

| | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Supply of all kinds | 2,300,000 | 1,765,770 | 1,594,740 |
| ,, ,, ,, Surats | 243,000 | 258,620 | 241,170 |

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

| | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 441,000 | 296,990 | 250,130 |
| ,, London | 47,000 | 55,370 | 34,280 |
| American Afloat | 220,000 | 321,000 | 267,000 |
| E. Indian ,, | 22,000 | 36,000 | 70,000 |
| | 730,000 | 709,360 | 621,410 |
| Price of Mid.-Uplands | 6 7-16d. | 6⅝d. | 5⅝d. |
| ,, Fair Dhollera | 4⅞d. | 5½d. | 4½d. |
| Difference.. | 1 9-16d. | 1⅛d. | 1⅛d. |

EXCHANGE.—The market has remained quiet to-day, and so far as ready bills are concerned, we do not make any change in quotations. For future delivery, however, the banks have reduced their drawing rates 1-32d. to 1-16d., and for anything beyond the end of the year evince a decided indisposition to do business either as buyers or sellers. Calcutta is said to come very weak at the close and 1s. 7 9-16d. is mentioned as a quotation for bank telegraphic ; and, if this proves correct, we shall probably see a further decline on Monday. At the moment, indeed, the only possible course for rates seems still downwards, but now that exports are beginning to show a little more life, it is possible the term may not be very far off. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 7 21-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. telegraphic | 1s. 7⅝d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 7¾d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 7¾d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 7⅞d. to 29-32d. | ,, |
| Francs, 3 ,, ,, | 2f. 40½c. | |

On Calcutta, we still quote demand at par, sixty days' sight nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but very steady, and we quote at the close :—Fours, Rs. 97¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 106¾, buyers.

The SHARE market continues very firm, and in the case of Spinning and Weaving Mills a furthur general advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share has been established all round. Press shares are also firm and in some cases slightly dearer ; Mofussils having advanced to Rs. 345 and East India to Rs. 1,095. Banks are unchanged. Colaba Land are Rs. 15 higher at Rs. 805.

COTTON to-day has been firmer owing to the tenor of the home advices, but no great extent of business has been done, sellers of Omras being rather chary about offering owing to advice of rains from the Berars. Prices we call unchanged.

SEEDS.—Linseed we call unaltered. WHEAT is in request at Rs. 33 for Best Soft White.

FREIGHTS are firm at previous quotations. A large business is doing for Liverpool for Wheat, December shipment, at 36s. 3d. ; and the s. s. Clan Stuart has been fixed at that rate with measurement at 37s. 6d. Continental rates are unaltered.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet with sales at the rate of about 400 packages per day. Prices are easier if not quotably lower, and sellers are certainly in the ascendant.

COALS are firm at Rs. 16½ to Rs. 16¾ for Cardiff and Davison's.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Am't. | Paid up. | Last Divi dend | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 p. ct. | 726½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 12,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 710 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 610 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 10 | all | 3 do. | 135 |
| Chart'd Bank I. & C. | 40,000 | 20 | all | 6 do. | 275 |
| Chart'd Mercantile | 30,000 | 25 | all | 6 do. | 280 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank | 40,000 | 28½ | all | 8 do. | 400 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 25 | 12½ | 5 do. | 106 |
| Oriental Bank | 60,000 | 25 | all | 5 do. | 280 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frere Land | 7,500 | 150 | 150 | 100 | |
| Mazagon Land, &c. | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 352xd |
| New Colaba Co. | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,925 | 30 | 805 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 10 | 220 |

### PRESS COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 50 | 1,110 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18p.ct. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 132p.s. | 1,115 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 375 | 2,025 |
| Bellary | 625 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 p. s. | 500 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co | 600 | 500 | all | 40 | 435 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co. | 1,400 | 250 | all | 10 | 67 |
| Colaba Press Co | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 50 | 850 |
| Dhollera Press and Ginning Co. | 500 | 300 | all | 21 | 230 |
| East India Press Co | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 00 | 1,095 |
| Fort Press Co | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 300 p.s. | 2,800 |
| French Press Co | 300 | 500 | all | 45 p. s. | 425 |
| Sind Press Co | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 500 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | 15 p. s. | 345 |
| New Indian Press | 1,000 | 350 | 350 | 14 | 147½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 120 | ...... | 1,500 | 75 | 1,250 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co | 100 | 1,000 | 750 | 100 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon Press Co | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 450 |
| Volkart's Press Co | 450 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 530 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 990 |
| Albert Mill | 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | .. | 910 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 30,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 101 |
| Alfred Manufacturing Company | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 22½ p.s. | 580 |
| Alliance Spinning | 600 | 2,500 | all | 400 p.s. | 2,400 |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 300 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 100 | 700 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,015 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | 40 p. s. | 775 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 900 |
| D. Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | 35 | 590 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 500 | all | 25 p. s. | 585 |
| Golam Baba Spinning Company | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 20 | 540 |
| Hindustan | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 p. s. | 1,125 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Company | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 800 |
| Jaffer Ali Spinning Company | 600 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 675 |
| Jewraz Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 p. s. | 1,150 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,060 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 p. s. | 965 |
| Madras | 300 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 600 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 p. s. | 1,550 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 1,340 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 215 |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,200 |
| National Spinning | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,100 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 p. s. | 1,160 |
| Oriental | 4,000 | 625 | 625 | 25 | 765 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | .. | 385 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 975 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,050 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,020 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 900 |
| Western India S. & M. Company | 978 | 1,000 | 500 | .. | 1,190 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | .. | £20 | 218-3-0 | 5 p. ct | 310 |
| Do. New £20 shares. | .. | £20 | 130-11-6 | do | 26 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 65-7-3 | do | 72 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 21-13-1 | do | 32 |
| B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,000 |
| Do. New £15 Shares. | .. | £18 | 196-5-15 | do | 265 |

## BANK OF BENGAL

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the weeken ding 16th Nov., as compared with that for 9th Nov. 1880 :—

| | 9th Nov. Rs. | A. | P. | 16th Nov. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | | | | | | |
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 22,89,269 | 0 | 0 | 22,89,269 | 0 | 0 |
| Treasury Balance | 2,02,83,288 | 1 | 4 | 2,28,20,563 | 12 | 7 |
| Other Deposits | 4,32,79,893 | 0 | 8 | 4,32,13,262 | 11 | 0 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 3,27,476 | 1 | 8 | 3,43,134 | 13 | 1 |
| Sundries | 12,78,357 | 11 | 5 | 12,99,082 | 6 | 5 |
| Rs... | 8,74,58,281 | 2 | 1 | 8,99,25,252 | 11 | 1 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Government Securities | 1,37,85,310 | 7 | 0 | 1,39,01,166 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. Securities. | 59,58,940 | 5 | 1 | 69,22,418 | 4 | 3 |
| Credits on do. | 49,77,747 | 5 | 6 | 40,09,705 | 3 | 3 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,27,21,300 | 15 | 4 | 1,29,88,718 | 9 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks | 2,94,730 | 14 | 4 | 3,62,982 | 9 | 7 |
| Bullion | 50,535 | 15 | 11 | 49,859 | 15 | 10 |
| Dead Stock | 10,72,989 | 10 | 8 | 10,72,613 | 6 | 4 |
| Stamps | 8,042 | 1 | 0 | 7,755 | 2 | 0 |
| Sundries | 3,70,012 | 15 | 0 | 3,70,186 | 15 | 0 |
| Cash at Head Office | 2,57,41,152 | 0 | 2 | 2,87,87,410 | 7 | 0 |
| Do. at Branches | 2,24,77,521 | 8 | 1 | 2,23,92,405 | 10 | 5 |
| Rs... | 8,74,58,281 | 2 | 1 | 8,99,65,252 | 11 | 1 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain J. Laird, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE steamer Picardy, 1,201 tons, Captain C. Ponzevera, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles with a general cargo, and one lady as passenger.

THE ship Abyssinian, 1,265 tons, Captain Thomas Williams, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Moulmein (21st Sept.) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Bates and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Umballa, 497 tons, Captain H. M. Tanzell, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Lyod, Surg. Major A. Gay, Lieut. Jones, Mr. Tremlow, Captain Walton, Major Grant, Surg-Major [illegible]orton, Lieut. Chapman, Surg-Major Keith, one [illegible]opean constable, and 114 males, 6 females and [illegible]ldren on deck.

## ARRIVALS.

| [illegible] | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible]Williams.... | Moulmein, Sept. 21. |
| [illegible] | [illegible]ell...... | Bussorah, Nov. 7. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Trincomaly, Nov. 9. |

[illegible]ES.

[illegible]estinations.

[illegible]

No[illegible]

Nov. [illegible]

Nov. AR[illegible]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17 Scindia (s) | ...... | [illegible] |
| 18 Asia (s) | ...... | R[illegible] |
| 19 Henzada(s) | ...... | Bom[illegible] |

Nov. DEPARTURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17 Chanda (s) | ...... | Bombay. |
| Meinam (s) | ...... | Galle. |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—1,703 plates hard spelter, Bhimjee Pooja.
Ossian (s)—8 casks earthenware, Dhunjee Jairaz.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—6 casks soft soap, Ebrahim Peerkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Sumatra (s)—1,000 barrels alum, A. K. Sallay Mahomed.
Mirzapore (s)—100 cases candles, Mooljee Geega ; 15 cases champagne and 4 cases sherry, Lafond Brothers ; 21 cases papers, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 4 cases cochineal, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co ; 4 cases bacon and 1 case cheese, Bolton and Co ; 6 bags corks, Sawyer and and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe (s)—3 cases carbolic acid, C. Macdonald and Co ; 153 cases current, J. Neuberg ; 9 packages medicines, B. S. Maddon and Co ; 41 packages papers and 50 cases bar soap, M Mondolfo and Co ; 65 cases writing papers, Jamsetjee and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—800 cwts wheat, Tackersey Moolice.
City of Baltimore (s)—50 bales wool, Runchordass Morarjee ; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput.

FOR VENICE.

Tebe (s)—150 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe (s)—50 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 300 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—57 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Allana Munjee ; 215 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 50 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th November, 1880.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·910 |
| Temperature of the Air | 78·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 72·2 |
| Dew Point | 69·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·753 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.) | 0·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).. | 83·1 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 73·0 |
| General Direction of Wind* | W, SE, ESE, S, WSW, W, WNW, NNW, NNE. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 172 |

*From midnight to midnight.

## HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 22.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

For investigation under Section 108 of Act X of 1877.

461-75—In person—Chundibai vs Vizbhookhandass Narrondass.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

193-80—Chalk and W—Dinanath Damoderjee vs Walla Natha and another—H W Payne.
398-79—Shapurjee and T—Anundjee Nurpall and others vs Savairam Chintamon and others.
622-79—H Bicknell—Mirza Sabutally vulad Aban Sahib vs Narayen Ramchundra and another—Hearn, C & L.
610-78—Jefferson, B and D—Shareefabeebee vs Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Pochkhanawala—Tobin and R.
50-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Badee Beebee and others—Shamrao P.
199-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Moroba Pandoba—Chalk and W.
401-80—Tobin and —RThe L B and M Bank vs Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Shroff—Ardesir and H.
408-80—C Tyabjee—C A Turner and another vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shirazee.
409-80—Tobin and R—Soobrow Cristna Keni vs Jaitha Pursotum.
410-80—In person—John F De Clincira vs Sitaram Gunputram.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on *until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.*

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

*260-80—Nanu and H—Abdool Hoosein Adumbhoy and others vs Muggon Munsookh and others—J C Cama and M M Munshi.*
118-80—Shamrao P—Sucaram Cristnajee and another vs Mudon Cristnajee and others—Balkrishna and B.
*122-80—Jefferson, B and D—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Purmanund Nathoo—R M Sayani.*
125-80—Ardesir and H—Rustomjee Burjorjee vs Jamsedjee Ashpundiarjee—Pestonjee K.

Long Causes.

*75-79—In person—Ramchundra Shamraj vs Vishnu Vasudeo Godbole—Part heard.*
21-80—M H Khan—Gunputrao Madhowrao and another vs Sudanund Luxmonjee and others—In person.
388-80—In person—Luxmon Babajee Purve and another vs Nurotumdass Herjeewandass—R M Sayani.
395-80—Pestonjee K—Aderjee Manockjee Makhania vs Beebunbee and others—Khunderao M.
397-80—Chalk and W—Gunput Nilloba Rele vs Parwutteebai—H W Payne.
1-79—Shapurjee and T—Gerjashunker Vijashunker vs *the Fleming S and W Co—Ardaser and H.*

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

*ARRIVALS.*—NOVEMBER 19.

Powlett, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Simla.
Connor, Captain, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Thomas, Captain, Asst. Adjt. Genl, Musketry, on duty, from Belgaum.
Collins, Lieut., 13th Bengal N. I., on furlough, from England.
Randell, Major, 20th Madras N. I., on furlough, from Rangoon.

NOVEMBER 20.

Grant, Major, 13th Bombay N. I., on medical certificate, Bolan Pass.
Nicholl, Col., R. A., on leave, from Casseepore.
Gaye, Surg. Major, on sick leave, from Kandahar.
Clark, Lieut. Col., Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Bushire.
Dilton, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Sibi.
Jones, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Jacobabad.
Schneider, Lieut., staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Keith, Surg. Major, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
Badcock, Major, Dy. Adjt. Genl., on leave.
Champion, Lieut., R. A., on sick leave, from Quetta.
Lamb, Ins. Vet. Surg., on duty, from Poona.
Dressner, Lieut., 9th Lancers, on duty.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 18.

Adam, Major, Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

NOVEMBER 19.

Douglas, Major, 29th Regt., on duty, to Deesa.

NOVEMBER 20.

Young, Col., Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Tickell, Captain, R. E., on furlough, to England.
Fanshaw, Lieut., R. A., on medical certificate, to England.
Reid, Surg., on furlough, to England.
Douglas, Lieut., 15th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Dorman, Surg., on medical certificate, to England.
Low, Lieut. Col., 13th Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Napier, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Owen, Major, 88th Regt., on medical certificate, to England.
Thomas, Captain, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. of Musketry, on duty, to Aden.
Nicholl, Lieut. Col., R. A., on leave, to England.
Monteith, Lieut., 3rd Sind Horse, on medical certificate, to England.
Walker, Major, Madras Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Clark, Lieut. Col., Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England.
Jenkins, Lieut. Col., 1st Lancers, on medical certificate, to England.
Barke, Major, 8th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Miles, Col., 26th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Badcock, Major, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., on leave, to England.
Craster, Lieut. Col., R. E., on furlough, to England.
Davies, Surg. Major, on medical certificate, to England.
Owen, Major, 88th Regt., on medical certificate, to England.
Laffan, Surg., on duty, to Lucknow.
Mayne, Surg., on furlough, to England.
Smith, Lieut., R. A., on furlough, to England.
Dewar, Lieut., R. A., on medical certificate, to England.
Kingsly, Major, 67th Regt., on leave, to England.
Domville, Lieut., 1st Sind Horse, on leave, to England.

NOVEMBER 21.

Mackenzie, Lieut., R. M. L. I., on duty, to Bangalpore.
Kaye, Lieut., 109th Regt., on duty, to Bangalore.
Cuthell, Captain, 13th Hussars, on duty, to Lucknow.

*NOTICE.*

*PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.*

*Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.*

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL WILL BE HELD in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 7th DECEMBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Volunteer, single ticket | Rs. 8 |
| Volunteer and two ladies | ,, 10 |
| Non-volunteer, single ticket | ,, 10 |
| Non-volunteer and two ladies | ,, 12 |
| [illegible]xtra ladies' ticket | ,, 5 |

[illegible]ETS can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP & [illegible] SOUNDY & Co.

[illegible] F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt.,
[illegible] W. M. TENNENT, Capt., B. V. R.,
Joint Secretaries.
[illegible] J. P. STURROCK, Capt., B. V. R.,
Honorary Treasurer.

[illegible]ARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
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REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

APOLLO GARDENS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
WILL BEGIN ON TUESDAY, 23RD NOV., UNTIL FRIDAY, 26TH INSTANT.

Doors open at 8. Concert at 9 p. m. Entrance Re. 1 by Refreshment Ticket.

SATURDAY 27TH.
GRAND AL FRESCO NIGHT.
SPLENDID ILLUMINATIONS.

APPOLLO GARDENS.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—November 18th, at Madras, the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. Armstrong, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BOONE—November 16th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. B. Boone, 6th Regt. N. I., of a son.

CARSWELL—November 12th, at Meean Meer, the wife of District Sergeant-Major James Carswell, Royal Artillery, of a son.

WARRINGTON—November 11th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Warrington, Madras Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

WEARE—November 15th, at Lahore, by a fall from his horse, Lieut. Henry Oxenden Weare, 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, son of Major-General H. Weare, aged 29 years.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

D. The letter is too late in the day to effect the object aimed at ; its publication now would be very impolitic.

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1880.

THE action of Government in refusing to grant a concession to any telephone company is as injudicious as it is unnecessarily obstructive. Government claim the power under the Telegraph Act to control absolutely all the various means for the rapid transmission of messages, and, as was stated in a letter to us published on Saturday, they have exercised their power by the distinct statement, through General Fraser, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, *that the Government will not grant a* license to any company to work telephone lines in this country. This decision must be considered from two points of view, that of *the Government itself and that of the public.* Lord Salisbury, some three or four years ago, laid down in one of his speeches a well-accepted principle, *that when Government undertook* to do what could be as well or better done by individuals or companies a great error was made. The object of Government in controlling *the lines of telegraph was clearly self*-preservation. It was natural and right, looking *at the improper uses to which the telegraph might be put in a country held under* foreign rule, and throughout which there must always be discontented and disloyal subjects, *that Government should retain the control of* the telegraph wires. Otherwise the safety of the Government might be endangered. The *case is quite different with the telephone, for, restricted as it is within the limits of the towns,* no danger could possibly arise. In case of an outbreak, real or anticipated, Government would have the power to take control of this *telephone, as it would seize anything which* might, in its opinion, be used to the detriment of Government. Even without this power, the fact that all connections have to be made through a central office would seem to be enough to protect the telephone against any use for disloyal purposes. Limited as are the districts brought into telephone communication, we can conceive of no possible danger to Government, and its action in this matter appears to be, therefore, purely obstructive. At any rate, public opinion is too great a power in this country now to permit of such a stand being taken by Government without showing some cause. The portion of the community most directly affected is fortunately that which has not only the greatest weight, but the best machinery for applying that weight of influence. We shall be surprised, therefore, if the mercantile community do not seek to obtain from Government some explanation as to the reasons which have led to this singular determination on their part.

Coming now to the interests of the public, we do not hesitate to assert that the action on the part of Government is directly opposed to the interests of the community at large. The wonderful spread of the use of telephone communications in England, America, and on the Continent is sufficient of itself to convince any reasonable person that it supplies a great want. As it is impossible that the several communities of this country can be willing to remain long without the conveniences which are furnished elsewhere, Government must, if it refuses to grant licenses to others, supply this communication itself. But it is undoubted that anything which can be done by private companies is always carried out with greater economy, and always supplies greater conveniences than when entrusted to Government management. That Government will be able in time to establish and to work telephonic communication we do not doubt, but the work will not be so promptly done, nor so economically or so satisfactorily carried out, as it would be by private companies. Take as an instance the working of the telegraph ; at once a great inconvenience is met with by the intimation that all inquiries regarding any foreign message, or any claim in connection with any message, must be made at the office in Calcutta. Even the Post Office is not worked as it would be by a private company. An unstamped letter is subjected to a fine of double postage : but the Post Office authorities here are not satisfied with this, but inflict another penalty in giving a late delivery of the unstamped letter. If a letter without a stamp arrives at night or in the early morning, instead of being delivered promptly it is detained until the fifth delivery as an additional punishment to the sender and receiver ; the loss, for serious loss not unfrequently arises from the delay, falls frequently on the receiver, who was not at all in fault. This is neither necessary nor right, but we are assured that remonstrances have been made in vain. This is but one of the petty obstructions in which departments in the hands of Government like to display their petty importance. It is, indeed, not in the nature of things that Government should be able to work so satisfactorily as private companies, whose success depends upon the satisfaction they give to their customers. It would be much to be regretted, therefore, if the telephonic system, which promises to be so useful, should be shorn of a portion of the advantage it must confer by being placed in the hands of Government officials.

And even if Government do undertake to furnish the various centres of India with telephonic communication, it will be a very different thing from that which would be furnished by the private companies. The telephone of itself will be of but little use without the latest improvements : and what assurance can Government give that these can be secured? The companies have the same right to refuse to part with their patents as Government have to part with its licenses. Between the two the public stand a chance of having no telephone at all, or at least a very imperfect one, which would be of equal value with none. Government cannot get the use of the necessary patents without the consent of the companies : the companies cannot get their license without the consent of Government. Which will give way? It will be a great scandal if, without very good cause, the public are to be deprived of the use of a really efficient telephone. At home the Government dealt more leniently and shrewdly ; the companies there laid down their telephonic communication, and it proved successful. The companies have made the experiment at their own cost ; the home Government have now brought a suit to determine their rights under the English Telegraph Act of 1870 to insist upon licenses being taken to carry on telephonic communication. If the Government be successful in their suit, licenses will be granted, but no doubt at a higher rate than would have been demanded had the price been arranged when the success of the enterprise was still a matter of doubt. The Indian Government have the right, and are bound, to protect themselves against danger, whether social or financial ; but, as we have pointed out, the limitation of area put in communication protects Government against any danger from abuse of the telephone by the disaffected, and the same qualification will keep it from trenching on the revenues of the Telegraph Department. If, therefore, Government runs no risk, their action seems an altogether unnecessary interference with private enterprise and public convenience. Such schemes, which bring foreign capital into the country and assist in furtherance of trade, should receive the hearty support of the authorities. Government have quite enough to attend to without undertaking the telephone, which private companies can work much more satisfactorily. On this point our Chamber of Commerce will, no doubt, speak in a very clear and distinct manner. The telephone will be chiefly of use to business men, and it is for them to say whether they prefer the management of Government or that of the private companies. The resolutions of Government are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and the representations of the chambers of commerce may lead the Governor-General in Council to reconsider the decision pronounced by General Fraser. This it most certainly ought to do.

WE have already mentioned generally the nature of the reasons for the withdrawal of certain revenue "numbers" from the control of the Forest Department, but it may be as well to state, in a more precise form, the motives which, we are informed, have led the Forest Department and the Revenue Department to agree that the areas in question must be disafforested. A large and comprehensive afforestment of waste lands was made under the provisions of the Forest Act of 1878, which required that before March, 1879, Government should make a classification of lands to be protected or reserved as forests, but this necessarily included much land that could not be permanently reserved in the Forest Department without disregard of vested interests, legal rights, and in some cases the very existence of individuals and communities. It remained for the Government to ascertain all such cases, and from time to time many tracts have been restored to those who had rights or liens over them. There still remain a great number of cases with reference to which differences of opinion or unascertained claims exist, and all are in course of investigation by competent officers. The Government, it is gratifying to know, are fully alive to the immense importance of the conservation and extension of forests, but they *are, of course, bound to attend both to the* rights of the people and to the misery that may be caused by the sudden withdrawal of land *upon the cultivation of which individuals, and* even whole villages, depend for their subsistence. Something must be done in such cases to make up for their deprivation of ground which they *had come to look upon as their own, without* departing from the policy which had for its object the formation of compact and extensive *forest areas. These considerations, it can easily* be understood, involve extensive and intricate investigation, which, in the interests of justice as well as of the public, Government are bound, *and are striving adequately to afford.*

## SKETCHES OF AUSTRALIA.

### MELBOURNE.

A VISIT to our Australian colonies can in no sense be said to be a source of unalloyed happiness. *In the first place a voyage of six weeks is by no* means perfect enjoyment even to those who are exempt from the miseries of sea-sickness ; for a steamer, at best, is far from being an abode of bliss. Arrived in Australia, you find heat, dust, noise at every turn, combined with men who are, in their several degrees, intent on money-grubbing, which forms the subject of conversation, varied with discussions on local politics and taxation. Distances from place to place in Australia are enormous, and must be achieved, in most cases, on board overcrowded steamers, or by coach and rail equally deficient in speed and comfort, though the coaches are in a degree ahead of the trains as to speed. Hotels are very indifferent in the chief towns, whilst up the country they are simply execrable. None but the strong and healthy should attempt to visit our colonies, and even they should be prepared to undergo every sort of discomfort without the remotest prospect of any sort of return for their trouble. Certainly never did mortal so narrowly escape being bored to death as H. R. H the Prince of Wales, if it be true, which is more than doubtful, that he ever seriously contemplated a visit to the Melbourne Exhibition. If the idea emanated from himself, it is a proof of his extreme good-nature and desire to please others ; if it was suggested by Ministers, they ought to be impeached for an attempt to compass the well-being of the heir-apparent in asking him to sacrifice six months to undergo such an ordeal. Nothing but extreme pressure would induce anyone of the upper ranks of English society to take up even a temporary abode in Australia, though it might suit one whom circumstances or the pursuit of health might compel to endure temporary banishment from all social surroundings. The enjoyment to be derived from being governor of a colony, for instance, must be a condition of things very nearly akin to that which might be supposed to be derived from an individual dressing in grand style with no one but himself to enjoy the display. One has heard lately of an English nobleman having gone to America in search of sport and one can understand the proceeding, though, in my opinion, it would be buying pleasure at a high cost. In Australia there is nothing in any way to attract the attention of anyone except the wool-gatherer and the wheat-broker. Six weeks on board a steamer from Plymouth to Adelaide would exhaust the patience of most men ; though the weather might be fine, the boat above the average both as to speed and comfort, yet life at sea is so terribly monotonous and demoralising at best as to be almost intolerable. The ever-recurring meals, the persistent walkers up and down the deck, the interesting invalid ladies who recline on deck in easy-chairs dozing all day, and the very uninteresting men, many of whom are unendurable in health and detestable in sickness. Should the weather be fine efforts are made to get up amusements during the voyage ; as a rule, however, they are little more than expiring hilarity flickering in the socket. If music be attempted, the noise and vibration of the screw sorely mar the effect of both instrumental and vocal efforts, though this in the latter case may be a gain to the audience. Whist, chess, drafts appear to be the most successful time-killers at sea, especially in the saloon, whilst a little harmless gambling beguiles the time in the smoking-room. I have known instances calculated to cause regret as to playing for money not being strictly forbidden, though, I suppose, it would be useless to lay down rules on a subject which can alone be regulated by the moral sense of individuals. Conversation is generally limited to subjects which present themselves obviously to the mind, thought at sea being an effort beyond one's power. How many knots made in the four-and-twenty hours is sometimes the subject of "a sweep," as are also the hours of arrival and sighting land. The same remarks are made again and again as to the rare occasions on which a ship is seen and the probable length of the vessel's stay at Madeira or St. Vincent. A few hour's sojourn at the former and a trip up the hills afford a pleasant break in the voyage, whilst the purchase of articles produced by native industry affords both interest and employment to the novice in travelling. The aspect of Madeira by sunset and moonlight is charming, and one always steams away from the pretty bay with regret. As we pass along Africa the distance from the coast and light of Teneriffe are subjects of interest. A shoal of porpoises causes much excitement, and a flight of flying-fish gives a very pleasing break to the monotony of the morning, which, after all, is the most agreeable portion of a day at sea. Crossing the line no longer entraps the greenhorn or affords any excitement, whilst the sight of the Southern Cross usually causes a feeling of disappointment. A day at Cape Town is quite enough to give a not unpleasing impression of the chief place in South Africa. Leaving this, we urge on our weary way to Australia, usually encountering a gale, after leaving the Cape and hailing, in about three weeks, the headland of Kangaroo Island, apparently one of the ugliest spots on sea, which we gladly pass and proceed to Adelaide, of which I can say nothing at present, as I did not land, the weather being bad. My chief anxiety was to reach Melbourne, to which men must have originally been attracted solely by the hope of gain or under stress of weather or some urgent necessity ; one can imagine a man in search of health, or one who sought retirement from social surroundings, being induced to make a flight to the Antipodes, or one who wished to study still life in the wilderness.

It might be that under such circumstances some few of the upper ten might struggle through a sojourn in Australia. One can also imagine men of wealth being enticed thither, those whom a high rate of interest—eight to twelve per cent.—had induced to make advances on land, an investment that for many years to come will only pay interest at the cost of fresh loans. I am referring in this particular more especially to New Zealand, where men for the most part pay interest and live on pawning their property, on which they will continue to raise money as long as capitalists in England are confiding enough to make advances. Capital is the thing required throughout the colonies, and the men who emigrate with money are the only description of immigrants likely to find either welcome or success in either Australia or New Zealand. I have little doubt that the colonies are a paradise for a certain class of "commercials," brokers in wool and wheat, who are sure of a hearty welcome from the producers of those commodities. Australian hospitality, though, as report says, abundant in the form of meat and drink, would be a decided trial to one not accustomed to regard eating and drinking as the great end of existence. I cannot speak from personal experience of colonial hospitality, as I was only favoured with such specimens of it as were offered me by a few personal friends, and they not colonials pure and simple, being, in fact, only a few years from England. I have no doubt that a large buyer of wool or wheat is received in Australia with open arms, and can eat and drink to repletion at every turn gratuitously. One can only wish such a visitor power of self-restraint, for the food is indigestible and the drink questionable. The native wines are as a rule to be avoided, though at Adelaide I have partaken of some quite worthy of the attention of the moderate consumer, if not up to the requirements of the connoisseur.

The style of hotels in Australia render travelling almost impossible, for they are, generally speaking, execrable, though, of course, there are exceptions. In Melbourne, for instance, the one known as Menzies' is up to the standard of European civilization. The clubs in this place are quite equal in comfort to many in England. There is not a good hotel in Sydney, and the Union Club there, admirably adapted to the requirements of members, is a combination of luncheon-bar, billiard, and smooking-room. Throughout New South Wales and Victoria everything connected with social intercourse would naturally be expected to give an impression of inferior organization, but Australians are such an odd compound of shyness and self-assertion as to render it difficult to decide whether they are ashamed of themselves or their visitors, in their intercourse with whom they are as a rule either shy or else too familiar. They appear to have something to conceal as regards themselves or their belongings, and this feeling is easily to be accounted for in the case of those who have been long residents in Sydney ; in fact, it would be an indiscretion in New South Wales to ask anyone how long he or his family had been in the Colony, or whether he or his parents were born there. In social intercourse with colonials the less reference to the past the better. Safe and acceptable subjects of conversation in Melbourne are amazement at the size, rapid growth, and apparent solidity of the city. Allusion to the subject of drainage or condition of the Yarra should be avoided. Do not venture to say anything about the drama or opera in Europe, as it will only tempt the inhabitant of Melbourne or Sydney to hazard his salvation by the astounding statement that music and acting have been met with in the Colonies equal in merit to, if not exceeding, any that may exist in European cities.

As long as the Antipodes are at their present *distance from us it is as well to leave the good people thereof undisturbed in the belief that they* are in all respects first-rate connoisseurs of every branch of art, perfect in style, and, above all, that *they have had among them the best of artistes.* It is, however, too bad on their part to lure the guileless *blasé* traveller from his somewhat beaten track of European touring with the bait of artistic excel*lence to be found in the Colonies. Melbourne is in all respects essentially uninteresting; commonplace* reigns supreme. Its inhabitants are on a par with those of an inferior commercial town of provincial *England, with which its society and amusements* are in keeping. I have not the slightest doubt that there are hundreds of model families and agreeable coteries to be met with in all the large *colonial towns; but as I had no acquaintance with* them, I can only conjecture that such may probably be the case. The very few friends with whom *I had the good fortune to fall in were either from England, or else those with whom I was in* some way formerly acquainted or connected. In Victoria one instance occurred which realised what I had imagined colonial hospitality to be, my *acquaintance being sought by a perfect stranger on the ground of my being a public man ; and I* must say that the kindness and attention received at the hands of this gentleman and his wife and family amply atoned for the neglect experienced elsewhere in the case of those from whom I might have expected some slight courtesy. I am inclined to attribute the lack of hospitality to which I refer to the fact that a stranger who does not, as the Yankees say, "spread himself" is regarded in the Colonies with contemptuous indifference by Australians, who, not understanding nor believing in a man being reticent as to his own merit, reason that if an individual should have anything in him, he will bring it prominently forward wherever he may be, as they have no capacity, time, or inclination for developing any hidden worth. Why does not a man tell us he is a first-rate fellow, say they, and then we should accept him as such? So it is that artistes who have hardly been heard of beyond the precincts of some obscure English theatre, or in the advertising columns of the *Era*, are announced in Australia as great leading European stars.

To describe Melbourne would be tiresome to both writer and reader ; beyond saying that the streets are wide and built at right-angles, a circumstance which facilitates the flight of the dust and the accumulation of water at each corner, there is little to say. Collins Street contains some handsome shops that appear to have been imported, ready built, furnished, and stocked, from Oxford Street. It is with the tradespeople as with their city : they have made rapid progress ; and very inferior men, who as young men held inferior positions in London thirty years ago, must be justly surprised to find themselves proprietors of vast well-stocked shops, with plate-glass windows and patent shutters, which they close every evening at six o'clock to emerge from the hot, dusty city to suburban retreats. That Jack is as good as his master may be true for a time as regards Australia and every other new country, but an aristocracy of wealth must in time grow up. So the men of the present day are to be especially congratulated ;—how their grand-children will fare is another question. The public buildings in Melbourne are but commonplace though they may be called fine, as is the case with public buildings everywhere in the Colonies. Melbourne boasts a Town Hall containing a fine room, in which has been placed a colossal harsh-sounding organ. The Post Office and Treasury buildings are spacious ; the Theatre Royal is handsome and occasionally well attended. There are two or three minor theatres, one of which is pretty ; the performance at them, as a rule, hardly attains decent mediocrity. There is an Opera House, at which wandering companies appear, criticism on which would occupy but short time or space, the subject being worth neither one nor the other. There are to be found through the colonial towns, fashionable circles, preachers, and parties, but anything approaching a literary or intellectual coterie does not exist in the colonies of Victoria or new South Wales. I make this statement on the authority of some of the best bred people—they were English—whom I met with in Sydney. In Adelaide I was so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of some very superior men connected with the press, and I must admit having received much courtesy at the hands of journalists both in Sydney and Queensland. I must give the palm to the literary men in Brisbane, many of whom, judging from their work, seemed to me to be wasting their sweetness on the desert air. Melbourne is a remakable proof what gold can achieve in a short time as regards solid material prosperity, but its existing state abundantly proves that the precious metal can secure to its possessors neither refinement, intellectual enjoyment, nor yet moderately high class literature. Its society is not the centre of a moral atmosphere that would render it possible for a man to introduce his wife or family without circumspection to any with whom he may make acquaintance, even under the auspices of those whom he has been led to consider respectable ; and among the lower strata of society common decency is frequently violated by domestic arrangements of a character shocking to one's notions of common decency and a gross violation of moral sense. As to morals in general, I can offer no opinion, and scandal I never publish. There is a great deal of dram-drinking, attributable to the antecedents and habits of the people : whether they drink too much I am not prepared to say. But it is my decided opinion that they devour too much solid meat, as I consider three meals a day, the staple of which is made up of blocks of flesh, fried with onions or served with oysters, to be more animal food than is necessary ; but as all Australians declare it to be essential for them, I can only say I am sorry for them, and feel an additional sense of gratitude that I have been merely a sojourner among them—for by far too long a time, though that circumstance has had its advantage in making me more appreciative of intercourse with my fellow-countrymen of a higher class, men of culture and intellect, who would be utterly thrown away in Australia, where the position of any superior man must always excite both regret and sympathy.

## THE LAHORE DURBAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

THE durbar held yesterday excited, especially among the native population, much interest. At an early hour those who only went to see the durbarees arrive and depart assembled on the maidan* in front of the camp in large numbers. The military display was considerable ; the 92nd Highlanders formed the principal guard of honour, and detachments of native regiments of cavalry kept the main road to the durbar tent. The chiefs of the Punjab who attended were fourteen in number ; this includes all who are entitled to a salute. The following is a list of them :—

The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., attended by the heir-apparent and eighteen principal persons in the State.
The Maharaja of Patiala, attended by his younger brother, the President and the Members of the Council of Regency, and six other principal persons in the State.
The Nawab of Bhawulpur, attended by the eight principal persons of his State.
The Raja of Jhind, G. C.S.I., C. I. E., attended by the heir apparent, and five principal persons of his State.
The Raja of Nabha, G. C. S. I., attended by the five principal persons of his State.
The Raja of Kapurthala, attended by the five principal persons of his State.
The Raja of Mandi, attended by the four principal persons of his State.
The Nawab of Maler Kotla, attended by the four principal persons of his State.
The Raja of Faridkot, attended by the heir-apparent and four principal persons of his State.
The Raja of Chamba, attended by the four principal persons of his State.
The Raja of Suket, attended by the four principal persons of his State.
The Sirdar of Kulsia, attended by the two principal persons of his State.
The Nawab of Loharu, attended by the two principal persons of his State.
The Nawab of Dojana, attended by the two principal persons of his State.

The ceremony of receiving these chiefs and putting each one in his proper place took up an hour. The chief lowest in rank came first, and, finally, the Maharaja of Kashmir arrived a few minutes before the Viceroy entered, and took a seat with the other chiefs on the right of the Viceroy ; the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs and the secretaries to Government sat on the left of the Viceroy. The well-known brilliancy of apparel which native princes can assume on these State occasions attracted the attention of the visitors, who had been obliged to assemble an hour before the durbar was opened, and afforded employment for their time, which would otherwise have hung very heavily. The handsome dresses and numerous jewels which adorned the Maharaja of Kashmir, the youthful Pattiala, and the Nawab of Bhawalpore, who has lately attained his majority, were eclipsed by the Raja of Jhind, whose head was covered with a peculiarly-shaped turban studded with emeralds and diamonds and surmounted by an aigrette, his breast was covered with jewels and his tight-fitting dress glittered when he moved. He arrived in a silver carriage drawn by four horses, and a short distance from the camp stood seven of his elephants, on each one of which was a silver howdah, one very large, made at Delhi, in form of a double cupola, capable of seating four persons. All these chiefs were received in due form by the Foreign Secretary, and conducted to their seats. At the arrival of the Viceroy all present stood up, and the National Anthem was played and a royal salute fired. The presentations then commenced with the Maharaja of Kashmir, who was first presented by the Foreign Secretary to the Viceroy, and his *nuzzur* being offered, it was touched by the Viceroy, and retained by the Maharajah. This ceremony was observed in all the presentations, and it became very tedious after a time, especially when the chiefs of lesser distinction and the sirdars were presented. The proceedings were then continued by the presentation of *khillats* to the chiefs of the Punjab, to some officers in the native States, and to the sirdars, resildars, khans, and native officials, who followed each other in rapid succession for nearly two hours. The *khillat* to the Maharajah of Kashmir was brought in by some twenty servants (Government) and laid on the crimson carpet in front of the chair of State, or throne of silver and gold, each arm of which was formed by a golden lion, in which the Viceroy *was seated on a slightly raised dais. After the khillat, consisting of a handsome necklace, said to* be worth a large sum, and about 35 splendid shawls, some silver cups, and a beautiful ornament in glass, *had been placed in order, the Foreign Secretary placed* this beautiful necklace on the Maharajah's neck, and the servants entered and removed the rest of the *khillat*. It is said that the native princes always *retain these presents. The rest of the fourteen chiefs of the Punjab received a khillat each, which was* brought in and removed in a similar manner, and each one had a valuable necklace fastened round his *neck. Several of the sirdars and nawabs had also* a necklace given them, together with a few shawls, the value of the *khillat* diminishing according to the rank of the recipent. Afterwards a simple *dress of honour was presented to a number of resil*dars and native officials, and, finally, a sword of honour was presented to each of the officers *selected for the distinction from the States of Pattiala, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthulla, and* Faridkote. The completion of these ceremonies closed the proceedings of the durbar. The Viceroy then rose and read the address, which I have already sent you in its entirety as a telegram. Lord Ripon has a clear, *strong voice,* and he read his address with considerable earnestness and effect. It was afterwards translated into Hindustani by the Foreign Secretary. After Lord Ripon had finished a cheer arose at once from his English auditors, but at its conclusion in Hindustani the native chiefs and attendants required the incitement offered at once by their English friends to begin to clap their hands, and then the applause was faint, and not general. The ceremonies of the durbar ended with the distribution of *attar* and *pan* by the Viceroy to the Maharajahs of Kashmir and Pattiala and the Nawab of Bhawulpore ; the Foreign Secretary then did the same for the Rajas of Jhind and Kapurthulla ; the Under Foreign Secretary for the chiefs present ; and, finally, an officer deputed by the Punjab Government for all the other native gentlemen assembled in durbar. The Viceroy then left under a royal salute, and each chief according to his rank, beginning with the highest, the Maharajah of Kashmir, down to the lowest, the sirdar of Kulsia, left the tent with the same ceremony and salutes that they had entered. And thus ended a very interesting and important durbar, which will be memorable in the Punjab for some years to come and throughout India as the occasion on which the newly-appointed Viceroy announced emphatically the policy he intended to pursue during his administration of the affairs of the British Empire in India.

Previous to the durbar the Viceroy held an investiture of the Order of the Bath, when General Sir D. Stewart was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross and General Maude with that of a Knight Commander of the Bath. Very few persons were admitted to witness the ceremony, always so pompous and imposing on these occasions. There was nothing remarkable in the proceedings, which passed off without much notice.

After the durbar was over the Viceroy drove to the native city, entering at the Delhi Gate and passing through to the Jumma Musjid, built by the Emperor Aurungzebe in 1674. It is approached by a flight of steps paved with the variegated stone from Kabul, called Abri, leading into a large quadrangle, on the opposite side of which is a handsome house of prayer ; and there are four lofty minarets, which are conspicuous objects for a long distance. The tomb of Runjit Singh is close by, and here also is the fort, facing the Peshawur road, a very significant indication of the direction from which the worst enemies might be expected to appear, and whence they did come in overwhelming numbers for several centuries.

In the evening the Viceroy went to the Afghan ball at the Montgomery Hall given by subscription to the Afghan heroes, who were all invited to be present to meet the Viceroy. The hall was very artistically and beautifully decorated, and no expense seemed to have been spared to make it a memorable one. The Viceroy remained some hours, and expressed his admiration of the preparations that had been made, and of the pleasure he had felt in being present.

This morning Lord Ripon left by special train under a royal salute, a guard of honour, of which the Punjab Volunteers formed a part, was drawn up on the platform. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief and the principal Punjab officials were present ; all took a very hearty farewell of Lord Ripon, who, in the short time he has been amongst us, has gained a high reputation for courtesy and kindness. He was always ready to listen to the addresses presented to him, especially by the Punjab University, on behalf of the higher education of the people, and by his remarks in reply showed that he was disposed to give the education of all classes a front position at all times, and to further in that substantial manner the true interests of the country. Lord Ripon has left in Lahore memorials of his visit which will not soon be effaced.

## OPENING NIGHT AT THE GAIETY.

THE new order of things at the Gaiety Theatre promises well. Last season, the first at the new theatre, was not a very successful one, either in point of profit to the proprietors or in the estimation in which the company specially brought out from England, as a company, was held. This year, however, the arrangements have been in the hands of gentlemen acquainted by long personal experience with the conditions which conduce to the success of a theatrical venture in India, and one of these gentlemen went home specially to engage such professional ladies and gentlemen as were required from England to supplement the few artistes present in Bombay to form a company for the season. Those who were already here, and who are known to the public, are Mrs. Norville, whose performance as the maid-servant in "Our Boys," and other characters in pieces presented by Mr. John Jack's Company, secured her a favourable reputation ; Miss Emily Blain, who has given many proofs on the Bombay stage of histrionic abilities of no mean order ; Mr. Crofton ; Mr. Norville ; and Mr. Stewart. Amongst the ladies and gentlemen engaged in England by Mr. Crofton is an old favourite, Miss Edith Wilson, who was the leading lady of the company of last year, and at whose door certainly no part of the failure of that company can be laid. The new-comers are Mrs. Digby Willoughby, Miss Clara Hutchinson, Mr. Denbigh Newton, Mr. Richard Cowell, Mr. John Burton, and Mr. John Turner, all of whom made their bow to a Bombay audience on Saturday evening. From these, speaking on the first impression, good work may be expected. Of the two other ladies who complete the number of the company, Miss Minnie Nordt is not altogether unknown to Bombay theatre-goers, having, in connection with more than one company who has visited Bombay, earned a reputation as a piano-accompanist ; but we believe it may be said of her, as of the remaining lady, Miss Violet Vivian, that Saturday evening was the first occasion of her appearance as a candidate for dramatic honours. Mention having been made of Mr. Dudley Wyatt, leader of the orchestra, and Mr. Freyberger, the scenic artist, we have introduced every member of the new company.

On Saturday, the opening night, there was a bumper house to witness the presentation of the Criterion comedy, "Truth." Before the performance commenced there was time to notice the new drop-scene which has been painted by Mr. Freyberger, a bright and pleasant picture which will bear looking at ; to form some opinion of the merits of the orchestra, who performed in very creditable style ; and to criticise minor arrangements. There were not wanting evidences of a desire to do things in a seemly manner, even to the character and the distribution of the programmes, which were printed in the form of an entr'acte, and were distributed by young men dressed in a striking uniform. The theatre has been much improved by the alterations that have been made, both in comfort and appearance, the toning down of the decorations having an excellent effect.

"Truth" was not, perhaps, the happiest selection that might have been made for a first performance. It abounds in amusing situations, and the dialogue includes a fair amount of witty sayings, but too many of the latter are of the *double entendre* order, and it is difficult for the actor or actress to give them effective utterance without the appearance of a personal tendency to vulgarity. The plot of the piece is simple enough. The characters are—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sterry, a young couple who have been married some two years ; Sir Partridge and Lady Compton, a more elderly pair, friends of the Sterrys ; two engaged couples, the ladies friends of Mrs., and the gentlemen of Mr., Sterry ; Jumps, the Sterrys' housemaid ; Mrs. Macnamara, a common friend of all parties ; and last, but by no means least, Mrs. Stonehenge Tuttle, Mrs. Sterrys' respected Mama, a lady of very rigid, almost puritanical, ideas of morality. The scene is laid throughout in the Sterrys' house, where all parties, with the exception of Mrs. Macnamara, are staying. The first act commences with the arrival of the mother-in-law, who, as is the way of conventional stage and novel mothers-in-law, comes to her daughter's house ready to suspect something wrong in the conduct of her daughter's husband, and [illegible]ent on making all parties miserable by ferreting [illegible]t her son-in-law's secret iniquities and communicating them to his wife. It so happens that Mr. Sterry, as a rule a model husband and devoted to his wife, has been tempted by his wild young bachelor friends and his still wilder co-benedict, Sir Partridge Compton, who has the character of a confirmed rake, to deceive his wife and attend a fancy-dress ball of a questionable nature, under the pretence of being engaged at a public meeting out of town advocating the "con*solidated workingmen's vested interests.*" The ball has taken place on the night preceding the mother-in-law's advent, and the orgie has lasted till daylight, necessitating an elaborate excuse to the ladies about being kept speaking late, missing a train, and so on. Mrs. Tuttle, soon hears from her daughter that "dear Alfred" has been kept away from home the previous night, and at once, with the natural perversity of *mothers-in-law, disbelieves the story about the* "consolidated workingmen," and sets herself to work to find out the real facts of the case. She is not long in effecting this. By listening to a conversation between *the two younger gentlemen she learns the real facts,* and goes off to her daughter and the other ladies post-haste with a story about how Mr. Sterry had been *dancing with a "Fatima in silk trousers ;"* how Mr. Penryn, one of the bachelor friends and the betrothed of Miss Patience had devoted the whole evening to a "Fair Rosamond" ; how Sir Partridge had had his hat knocked off his bald head by *a lively Spanish senorita, with a tambourine, &c.* Of course there is a pretty to do, and the gentlemen are driven to their wits' end to devise means *of getting out of the scrape. More than one attempt* is made to get rid of the obnoxious mother-in-law, with the idea that the other ladies might be pacified were she out of the way ; but she stands manfully—or, rather, womanfully—to her guns, and refuses to budge. At length the delinquents concoct a tale of a charade in preparation to surprise Mrs. Sterry and a dress rehearsal the previous *evening at the house of Mrs. Macnamara, and they have just succeeded in calming the minds of* their respective spouses and *fiancées* by means of this little ruse, and are congratulating themselves on having got out of the predicament in which Mrs. *Tuttle had succeeded in placing them,* when a visit to the ladies from Mrs. Macnamara, and the announcement that she has only that moment return[illegible] from a three-weeks' visit to a friend at Bath, pla[illegible] them all at cross-purposes again. Eventually [illegible] adoption by the men of Mrs. Macnamara's [illegible] tell the "whole truth" settles all differen[illegible] with the mother-in-law, who is [illegible] at her daughter's weakness in becoming [illegible] to her wretch of a husband that [illegible] herself off in a high state of indignati[illegible] the relief of all parties concerned.

The piece went very well, consideri[illegible] a first performance, that the perform[illegible] to each other on the stage, and that they have not had much time for rehearsal ; and there was evidence of talent in the company sufficient, given judicious stage management, to ensure us a very enjoyable theatrical season. In ladies the company is rather weak. All the lady members appeared on Saturday, so there was a fair opportunity of judging what may be looked for in this respect. Miss Wilson is undoubtedly good, and the reception she m[illegible] with showed the high position she has earned [illegible] the estimation of Bombay theatre-goers b[illegible] triumphs of last season. She made the m[illegible] the part of Mrs. Macnamara. But there [illegible] wide difference—almost too marked a difference—between Miss Wilson and any other ladies of the company. Next to her we should be disposed to rank Miss Blaine, who is neat and pleasant-looking on the stage, always speaks her lines plainly and conscientiously, and enters fairly into the spirit of the part she undertakes. She appeared on Saturday as Mrs. Sterry, and played the part well, in a natural, lady-like manner. Mrs. Norville, who took the *rôle* of Mrs. Stonehenge Tuttle, Mrs. Sterry's severe Mama, is well suited to the part, and played it with good effect—perhaps a little too "stagey" in her gait and attitudes. The younger ladies, the Misses Patience and Prudence (Miss Clara Hutchinson and Miss Violet Vivian) were dressed more with regard to their personal appearance than to the characters they were supposed to pourtray. Young ladies of quiet families who are so horrified as are Miss Patience and Miss Prudence at the idea of a fancy-dress ball do not deck themselves out in the brightest colours and the latest fashions. Mrs. Stonehenge Tuttle might almost as appropriately have appeared in a light pink or blue dress as Miss Prudence or Miss Patience. To parody the French General's famous saying, it was pretty, but it was not correct. Miss Hutchinson, too, did not act up to the part of the demure damsel the author intended to present in contrast to the dissipated gentlemen. She would make a better *vivandière* than a Quaker. Mrs. Willoughby, as Lady Compton, played the part with spirit, but not sufficient dignity. The gentlemen are good ; but Mr. Cowell did not appear to be quite at home, and we think Mr. Burton and Mr. Turner might have changed *rôles* with advantage. There was one fault common to all the performers, except Miss Wilson, that they did not, occasionally, speak with sufficient distinctness to make their words clearly audible. This was, no doubt, attributable to their short acquaintance with the theatre.

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# TELEGRAMS.

## REASON FOR WITHDRAWING THE BOMBAY TROOPS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, Nov. 19.

With reference to the relief of the three Bombay regiments here by three from Bengal, it may be as well to state that the reason lies, not in the supposed inefficiency of the former, but because the Bombay Commander-in-Chief, anxious at the number of regiments absent from the Presidency, had requested that as many of them as might be possible should be relieved.

### GOOD WORK OF THE BOMBAY TROOPS.

Major Westmacott, road commandant, left Kandahar to-day for Chaman to escort General Hume on his journey hither. This officer is among the hardest worked in the division, his duties entailing incessant work in the saddle. The same energy, however, that disposed of the Deccan dacoits last year has enabled him to overcome the almost insuperable difficulties that confronted us on the line of communication when Kandahar was relieved. The Bengal troops passed below almost in comfort, and Major Westmacott is now prepared, I understand, to provide, in addition, for the march of the Kandahar garrison, should the evacuation of the place be ordered. Taking the famine-stricken condition of the country into account, it is almost marvellous that so much should have been effected; in short, General Hume will find on his arrival at Kandahar that not much more has been left for him to do than to take over command.

### POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.

All is quite here at present. The news from Maimannah is not confirmed, and it is asserted by some that the place is still in Ayoub's possession, but that he has ordered the three regiments which formed its garrison to march for Herat.

### AYOUB'S MOVEMENTS.

Ayoub is reported to be busily engaged in collecting and in manufacturing arms, and is said to have sent a large quantity of the family jewels to Meshed for conversion into coin. The three agents despatched to ask for assistance from Persia have been ordered by the Shah to go on to Teheran.

## SUPPLIES FOR KANDAHAR STOPPED BY AYOUB.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, Nov. 21.

A deserter from Ayoub's army has arrived. Amongst the mass of information obtained from him I give the following, as confirmed from other sources. Ayoub has stopped the export of grain and ghee towards Kandahar, his officials being on the road as far as Kush and Daulatabad.

### REINFORCEMENTS FOR

Two guns and some infantry have been sent from Herat to Ghorian, which was threatened by the Turcomans.

### THE TROOPS AT HERAT.

Hafizullah Khan commands the Kabul and Kandahar troops at Herat and Mahomed Jan, Barackzye, the Heratees. Colonel St. John reports that the Herat troops defeated at Kandahar have refused to serve again, and have dispersed to their homes, that the three regiments which remained in Herat are still there, and that two others are forming from Kandahar and Kabulee fugitives. This confirms previous information supplied by me.

### NEWS FROM THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

A camp-follower who was taken prisoner at Maiwand has come in. He says he has been to Herat, but his statements upon that point are confused. He says Mahomed Hashim has a regiment and six guns on the other side of the Helmund, and that the Pathans with whom he lived expected hostilities to be resumed in two months.

This man affirms that on General Daubeny's column marching to Maiwand the villagers hid their arms and took refuge in the hills. He accompanied them, and was able to watch our column as it moved along the valley below.

### NATIVE OPINION IN KANDAHAR REGARDING AYOUB.

In Kandahar the Pathans and Mozuls who are friendly towards us profess to believe that Ayoub cannot possibly assume the offensive without assistance under a year. Be that as it may, the strong feeling in his favour which has been awakened among the Pathan population of this province is simply beyond question. If we were to withdraw from Kandahar, I do not myself believe that Abdul Rahman would maintain his position at Kabul for more than a couple of months.

## THE RANGOON MUNICIPAL LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

The Chief Commissioner, replying to the mercantile protest regarding the recent Municipal loan, is unwilling to overrule the Municipality. He acknowledges the public spirit which prompted the representations, and hopes the mercantile community, by serving as members of the committee and offering remarks on special subjects, will continue to afford valuable aid and advice to the Municipality and Government. Their representations will always receive careful and respectful consideration.

### FIRST STEAM PRESS IN RANGOON.

The first steam press in use in Burmah has just been started by a Burman in the vernacular press, Rangoon.

## HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Nov. 20.

HUNT CUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| At Last | 1 |
| Dick Turpin | 2 |

Time, 4 minutes 11 seconds.

BEDOUIN STAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Young Revenge | 1 |
| Rataplan | 2 |
| Mooltan | 3 |

Time, 2 minutes 52½ seconds.

MERCHANTS' PURSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kingsley | 1 |
| Young Politician | 2 |
| Umbertop | 3 |

Time, 1 minute 50 seconds.

SELLING STAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Florican | 1 |
| Timour | 2 |
| Syeed | 3 |

Time, 2 minutes 56 seconds.

PONY CUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Little Ruby | 1 |
| Little Ben | 2 |
| Modesty | 3 |

Time, 1 minute 30 seconds.

CHARGER STAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baby Boy | 1 |
| Aubrey | 2 |

The attendance was large and the racing good.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Parliament has been further prorogued until 2nd December.

### LORD SALISBURY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord Salisbury has charged the Government with entertaining sympathy with the occupiers of land in Ireland, and not repressing the violence that prevails.

### LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA AND KANDAHAR.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* announces that Lord Napier of Magdala has written to the War Office, advising the retention of Kandahar.

### SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

Sir Frederick Roberts has been gazetted Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

## HOSTILITIES AT DULCIGNO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.

The Albanians have refused to send a contingent to join the Redifs.

Hostilities have commenced at Dulcigno.

## RALLY OF THE KURDS.

TEHERAN, Nov. 19.

Obei Dullah rallied his followers, and advanced on Uramiah. After a severe engagement he committed terrible massacres among the villagers in the environs, the Persian force making reprisals. The Soojbulogh tribes have fled. The *Golos* anticipates that a quarrel between the Sheeas and Sunnis will probably be the result.

### STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, Nov. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 18th inst.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Week's sales of Cotton | | 60,000 | bales. |
| Amount forwarded | | 14,000 | ,, |
| ,, Week's Sales of Surats | | 5,000 | ,, |
| ,, ,, Imports of Cotton | | 97,000 | ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, Surats | | 7,000 | ,, |
| ,, Stock of Cotton | | 441,000 | ,, |
| ,, ,, Surats | | 73,000 | ,, |
| ,, ,, Cotton in London | | 47,000 | ,, |

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been strong.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4½d. |

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5-10½ |
| 8½lbs. | 7 |
| 40's Mule Twist | 0-10⅝ |
| Exchange on India 60 days' sight | 1 7 9-16d. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 80¼ |
| 4½ do. do. | 87¼ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 100 |
| 5 do. French Rente, 1872 | 119 |
| Bar Silver | 51 11-16d. |

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Nov. 20, 6-25 A.M.

French mail steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

We publish a supplement to-day, containing our weekly Glasgow letter, a notice of the "History of the Sassanides," the report of the Municipal Corporation meeting of Friday last, the statement of accounts of the Vingorla Relief Fund, some letters to the Editor, and a political speech by Mr. J. M. Maclean to the Conservatives of Chiswick.

The 25th Regiment N. I. will furnish a guard of honor consisting of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental color, under the command of a European officer, to parade at the Apollo Bunder tomorrow (23rd November) at 5 p. m. to receive His Excellency the Governor (Sir James Fergusson). A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion.

A guard of honor of the 21st N. I. attended at the Apollo Bunder on Saturday afternoon on the occasion of the landing of H. E. Rear-admiral Gore Jones, in command of the East Indian station, from H. M.'s Euryalus, which arrived in Bombay from Colombo that morning.

There was not a very good turn-out at the Commanding Officer's parade of the Volunteers on Saturday. The field state was:—Field officers, 2; staff sergeants, 2; captains, 4; lieutenants, 7; sergeants, 20; rank and file, 96; band 26; buglers, 4. Total, 161.

Mr. J. Macfarlane is a candidate for the votes of the Justices of the Peace for election to the new Corporation.

We understand that Mr. Gilbert, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, joins Mr. Payne in business as solicitor of the High Court. The arrangement under which it was believed Mr. Payne would join the firm of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little has been allowed to fall through.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Solicitor to Government, on leave in England for some time, is expected to return to Bombay in a few weeks.

We learn that Mr. Nicholson, a solicitor, who came to Bombay a few days ago, joins the firm of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little.

The 17th of February next has, a Calcutta paper learns, been fixed as the date on which the census is to be taken throughout India.

Colonel H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., lately commanding the cavalry brigade in Southern Afghanistan, has resumed the command of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Major J. H. Green becomes 2nd-in-command.

To-day is the fourth election day in Bombay, when out of a population of 6,21,452 persons, 7,459 rate-payers, or at any rate a portion of them, will exercise the privilege of electing 32 members of the Municipal Corporation. For the purposes of the election, which commences at 9 a. m. and closes at 6 p. m., the city has been divided into ten wards, the particulars regarding which have already been published by us. The Municipal Commissioner's office is the polling place for wards 1 and 7, Messrs. Hutchinson and Succaram Narayen being the polling officers; the Girgaum Police Court for wards 3, 5, and 6, Messrs. Fellows and Sorabjee N. Cooper being the polling officers; the Arthur Crawford Market for wards 2 and 4, Messrs. Barrow and Eduljee Rustomjee being the polling officers; the Mazagon Police Office for ward 8, Mr. McEwen presiding as polling officer; the Parel police station for ward 9, the polling officer being Mr. Higgins; and the Mahim Custom-House for ward 10, where Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee Parakh presides as polling officer.

Although the Rajputana line is to be opened throughout almost immediately, the public, the *Englishman* understands, will not be allowed to travel thereby until January next.

The health of Sir Neville Chamberlain, the *Madras Athenæum* regrets to learn, "renders it highly improbable that he will be Sir Frederick Haines's successor in the command in India. It is thought that he will prefer to return to England when his time expires in Madras, as it will do next year."

The prospect of seeing Mr. Hope in the Council does not please *Native Opinion*:—Mr. T. C. Hope is gazetted as our next Executive Councillor. This is another blow to our judicial administration. It seems the Secretary of State has no judicial (or for the matter of that no judicious) advisers to show him the risk which public interests are put to when both the civilian members are chosen from the executive branch of the service. The purely judicial work has grown of late years; and with so many minor chiefs and rajas on their hands, and with the work of Kattyawar and Guzerat, the policy of doing away with a judicial member is fraught with mischief. Whatever Mr. Hope's abilities, he has never been a man known for even a judicial cast of mind. His treatment of the revenue jurisdiction, and the Dekkan Agriculturists Relief Bills are ample evidence to the contrary. Mr. Hope, like Sir R. Temple, would try to prevent other people thinking for themselves.

But the *Bombay Chronicle* thinks Mr. Hope will be the right man in the right place:—Long known to the people of this presidency as a clever, able, and diligent public servant, Mr. Hope by this time has fully established his claim to the high office which he will before long fill, though for a time, in the Council of the Governor of Bombay. The *Gazette* of Thursday last contains the official announcement of Mr. Hope as Provisional Member of the Council, and he will be engaged in the active work of the office during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, about to go to England on six months' leave. We feel sure that the people of this Presidency will consider themselves fortunate to be blessed with the appointment of their tried and esteemed friend as a member of its Government. We also feel certain that Mr. Hope's energy, ability, and vast stock of local knowledge and experience will be applied in the new situation to the work of benefiting all classes of the people on this side of the country. The authorities are entitled to the thanks of the millions of Western India for giving them, as future member of the Government of this Presidency, a gentleman of Mr. Hope's high qualifications and very honorable career.

The *Bombay Review* gives a sigh of regret:—One Punjabi, Sir Robert Sandeman, departs from the Sinde Frontier, and another arrives, Mr. Donald Macnabb. Here again, and *apropos* of another political appointment we refer to elsewhere, we would remind those whom it may concern that this attractive post of "Lord of the Marches" on the Sinde Frontier was lost to the Bombay services by reason of the perversity and political inaptitude of the Bombay executive of that period.

The *Bombay Chronicle* says of the Press Commissionership:—The remarkably uniform and, from several quarters, vigorous language of the Indian public against the threatened abolition of the office of the Press Commissioner must convince Sir John Strachey, the rumoured projector of the design to do away with the Commissionership, that to give effect to the same in spite of the almost unanimous wish of the country would be only adding another instalment to the stock of misery that he has somehow managed to inflict on the people.

The *Pioneer* has a suggestion that on the Naga frontier carrier-pigeons should be employed as a means of keeping the necessarily widely-separated military stations in communication. The great difficulty that has been, and is likely to be, experienced in dealing with the Nagas is to guard our frontier effectually against raiding. The great desideratum is a means of rapid communication between the various isolated posts and threatened districts, which would facilitate the interception of retreating raiders, even in cases when it failed to give sufficient warning to provide for their warm reception. Telegraphic communications are out of the question, and the relative situations of the posts, tea-gardens, &c., to be connected would often render heliography impossible. The cost of a carrier-pigeon service would be trifling, while the certainty and rapidity of communication ensured would compare fairly even with a system of telegraphs, when the chances of the latter being cut are taken into consideration. The Nagas have a very keen appreciation of the danger of having their retreat cut off, and if this were effected in one or two instances, by means of intelligence rapidly conveyed to posts actually stationed inside the hills, the moral effect in preventing future raids would be very great.

The complaints made by the troops garrisoning Thull find an echo in the Khyber. A correspondent writing from Ali Musjid assures a contemporary that the native regiments in the pass are rapidly breaking down, the losses by death and invaliding being enormous, while the hospitals are full of sick men. As the winter has now begun, pneumonia is expected to make its appearance, the experience of the past two years having all gone to show that this peculiarly fatal disease follows in the track of the cold winds which sweep over the hills. The correspondent thinks that if Lundi Kotal and Ali Musjid are to be abandoned, the retrograde movement should be instantly begun, before pneumonia has made serious inroads upon the men's health, already shattered for life "in such a pestilential hole as the Khyber." If, however, the outposts are to be held, they should be made "three months' stations," as only by a system of quick reliefs could regiments hope to remain efficient when garrisoning the pass.

Another paper remarks on the same subject:—Accounts from the Khyber pass mention that a severe outbreak of typhoid fever has succeeded the recent epidemics of cholera, pneumonia, and dysentery, which have successively caused so much loss of life at Lundi Kotal within the last few months. That these visitations of sickness can in any way be ascribed to the locality is entirely out of the question; the true reason being that the accommodation provided for the men is not of a nature which could end in any other way, added to which is the severity of the work, especially that by night, the troops not having more than from two to three nights in bed during the week. Without desiring again to enter into the subject of the advantages or disadvantages of the retention of Lundi Kotal as a frontier post, it behoves the Government at once to take such effectual steps as will prevent the continuance, or the probability of a return, of these constantly-recurring pestilences, which, by proper measures of precaution, are easily preventible. Standing camps, it is well known, are, as a rule, unhealthy, even with the greatest care and supervision as regards sanitation. What, then, must it be when the greater portion of the standing camp is placed between a hill 3,600 feet high and others of a lesser height, the troops living in pal tents of the approved size as regards weight for Kabul tents. This might do in the cold weather, and then not unattended with much risk, but most certainly not in the hot season. There can be but one result, that of pestilence, caused by supineness and want of care on the part of the military authorities as regards the health and comfort of the troops combined with hard night work, and all this without even the excitement of a campaign to act as counterpoise. If the Government intend to retain the little Khyber, and Lundi Kotal as a frontier post, they should order the erection of proper barracks, as was done at once at Peshawur on our occupation of that station (after the second Sikh war of 1849).

A story of indulgence in caste prejudice has reached a Calcutta paper from the neighbourhood of Serajgunge, which seems to be worth enquiring into. A Hindoo zemindar is represented as having declared that he will not allow any cattle to be killed upon his estate. This, as he seems to have a large number of Mussulman ryots, is a great hardship to these people. They cannot indulge in a meat diet, and are afraid to carry out their festivals according to custom.

It is proposed to make the chancel of the Lahore cathedral a memorial of the British soldiers who fell in the late Afghan campaign. The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—As the advance on Kabul has made the years 1878-79-80 very eventful ones for India, and more especially for the Punjab, from whose boundaries large armies have lately sallied forth; and as many regiments recently engaged in the expedition were closely connected with the Punjab, and have had to mourn the loss of comrades in battle or victims to disease, it has been suggested that no more fitting place to establish a lasting memorial of such friends could be found than in the capital of the Punjab, now wanting its cathedral to fit it to rank as the northern capital of Christianity in India. The total cost of the cathedral is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000, of which sum a little over Rs. 2,00,000 have been promised. The chancel is the only portion of the edifice for which funds are still required. The committee therefore solicit contributions for this part of the building, and they suggest that the names of all the British soldiers who have died in their country's service during the last Kabul campaigns should be engraven on mural tablets to be hereafter placed in the chancel.

Are all the officers entitled to a share of the prize-money realized at Kabul so well-contented with their batta, the *Pioneer* wonders, that they look with contempt upon the twelve or thirteen lakhs now awaiting division? Delays are dangerous in cases of this kind, and as the prize-agents are on their way to England, it might be well if some independent representation were made to Government upon the subject. There was once a whisper that the treasure seized in Zakariah Khan's house was to be dealt with as money belonging to the Afghan Government, to be used in the administration of the country; but this view, of course, cannot hold good, as we never really "administered" Afghanistan. There was only one public functionary, the Governor of the city, and his income was a comparatively small one. The prize-money should certainly be keenly looked after, before it is "absorbed" in the war accounts now in course of preparation. Once it is allowed to appear as a small set-off against expenditure at Kabul, the brave fellows to whom it really belongs may seek in vain to reclaim it.

Regarding the position of affairs between Russia and China, and offensive and defensive preparations by the latter power, the *China Mail* of the 3rd instant writes:—There has been no very important or definite news from Peking during the past fortnight. Tso Tsung Tang's arrival there may put a more sensational face on things. He was expected to reach Peking about the 1st instant, so that we may expect some stirring news early this month. In the meantime the Viceroy Li Hung Chang is collecting a vast force. It is stated that M. Butzow, who was ordered to Peking to negociate the settlement of affairs, and who was said to be coming to China *viâ* America, has been recalled by telegram. The Chinese Government have sent to Europe by telegraph within the last month no less than £250,000 for the purchase of war material alone. The Russian Government, it is said, has demanded the confirmation of the Livadia treaty, and intimated to the Peking Government that, if it cannot pay the whole of the indemnity for the expenses of preparation for war, the amount could be reduced to a smaller sum if the island of Formosa were ceded to Russia. Major Bridgford, R.M.A., the representative of the firm of Sir William Armstrong and Co., has come to China to give any information the Chinese may require in fixing and working the Armstrong guns which have lately been purchased by the authorities at Peking. He visited Canton on his way through Hongkong, and has since been to the Kiangnan Arsenal at the invitation of the mandarins. After a short stay in Shanghai he proceeds to Tientsin and Peking.

The *North China Herald* tries to estimate the present position of both parties to the dispute (between Russia and China) and their prospects if war takes place between them. "Supposing that war occurs next spring, it does not follow (as many seem to think) that it will be concluded in a single campaign. China is now armed as she never was before; her soldiers, encamped in the north, are probably five to seven times more numerous than when she encountered the allies in 1860, and these numbers might be almost indefinitely increased. Their arms are infinitely better, the organisation of her forces has been improved, and she is at peace within her own borders, and consequently able to employ all her strength to repel invasion. We hear that the patriotism of the natives has been aroused, and the dogged perseverance with which her generals pursue their aims would probably wear out any army which Russia could send against her, unless the Czar could employ more of the strength of his Empire than he is likely to have available for such a distant enterprise. If fifty thousand Russian troops were landed at some point in the north (and with the large number of Chinese soldiers now in camp in Chihli, a force of at least that strength would be required for the first army), they would be met by Chinese armies greatly their superiors in numbers that would either give them battle, or harass them in detail, as recommended by Colonel Gordon. In either case their losses would be severe; they would be fighting in an enemy's country, under a very hot sun (as the summer would be far advanced before they could take the field), able only to draw supplies from over the sea (except, perhaps, some food for their soldiers and fodder for their horses), and with the most imperfect sanitary and commissariat arrangements. To maintain themselves in sufficient strength they would require to be constantly and largely reinforced, and the reinforcements must be brought an immense distance by sea, as it is not probable any large number of troops could be spared from Siberia. A second campaign would be ruinous, and yet it will be unavoidable unless the Chinese army is demoralised, at once, by defeat, which could only happen if its generals neglected the best method of defending their country, by retreating, and, as they retreated, wearying the enemy out. The Chinese Government would, no doubt, remove from Peking to a city further south or more inland, and burn the present capital."

The Chinese have taken to looting vessels and ill-treating shipwrecked seamen thrown on their shores. The *China Mail* to hand yesterday states that the French barque Taffarette (Capt. Bouchet), 337 tons, has been lost at Hainan. The tale is one of the greatest hardship and insult and cruelty experienced by the shipwrecked men at the hands of natives, who threatened their lives if they did not leave the place. The American ship James Bailey has also been totally wrecked on Hainan, with one man lost. The vessel met with a typhoon which lasted 24 hours, and she ran ashore. The Chinese in this case behaved in much the same manner as in the Taffarette case, looting the vessel completely and threatening the shipwrecked men.

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The I. G. S. Dalhousie sailed from Kurrachee on the 19th instant at 3 p. m., and should arrive here to-day, with 2 officers, 1 hospital assistant, 46 men, 69 followers, 38 horses, 11 bullocks, and 2 guns of the C-2 R. A. On arrival the men will disembark at the Prince's Dock, and encamp on the Esplanade until the arrival of the remainder of the battery, expected on the 1st and 10th proximo; and when the whole have arrived they will march to Ahmednagar.

The 66th Regiment will embark at Kurrachee in the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Khandalla on the 24th instant, and will move by rail to Khandalla on a future date.

## ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. EURYALUS.

The flagship of the Indian station, H.M.S. Euryalus, came into Bombay harbour on Saturday morning after a cruise of about eight months. Leaving Bombay in April last, the Euryalus called at Trincomalee, and steamed thence to Mauritius. There the Governor of the island was received on board as a passenger, and conveyed to Bourbon; after which the Euryalus returned to Mauritius, calling at the following ports in their order *en route* to Bombay:—Tamatave (in Madagascar), Seychelles Islands, Zanzibar, Trincomalee, Rangoon, Trincomalee (a second time), and Colombo. The cruise was not an eventful one. At Mauritius the officers of the vessel entertained the islanders at a ball which was attended by the Governor and a large number of guests; and they also gave a theatrical performance in aid of the Soldiers' Recreation Rooms. These festivities were repeated on a smaller scale at Trincomalee and Rangoon. At Rangoon, we are sorry to learn, one of the crew fell from the mizen-top mast cross-trees into the sea, breaking some of his fingers against the bulwarks and otherwise injuring himself. He was rescued by another member of the crew—a plucky young fellow named Moore—whose conduct on the occasion is worthy of substantial recognition. During the cruise the Euryalus performed a very satisfactory full-speed trial, surpassing anything on record in the commission. She is not expected to leave Bombay before February next.

## VOLUNTEER MARCH-OUT.

The officers of D Company B. V. R. entertained the men of the company on Friday evening at an *al fresco* supper and dance in the Victoria Gardens. About 80 of all ranks turned out. In additon to the officers of the company, Captain Tennent and Lieut. Freeborn, there were present Major General Hewett, Commandant, Colonel Sexton, late Commandant of the corps, Captains Kemp, Noble, and Sturrock, and Lieut. Stewart. Major Bayley was prevented by indisposition from being present. The gardens were prettily illuminated with Chinese lanterns. There was a splendid moon, and the evening being pleasantly cool, it was very enjoyable. After supper, which was provided under the superintendence of Mr. Medley, steward of the Byculla Club, the toast of "The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family" was duly honoured. Captain Tennent then proposed "Sir Richard Temple, late Honorary Colonel," which was received with "three times three." The healths of General Hewett, Colonel Sexton, Major Bayley, and Captains Kemp and Noble were also proposed, and heartily responded to. A large number of ladies—amongst whom was Mrs. Noble—honoured the occasion by their presence; and supper and speeches over, dancing was commenced, and continued till about twelve o'clock, when the men fell in and marched back to Byculla, where they were dismissed.

## HYDERABAD RACES.

### FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 19.

About noon natives began to arrive on the course, coming in one continuous stream from the city of Hyderabad. By two o'clock a dense crowd had collected, and both sides of the course for a quarter of a mile on each side of the grand stand were lined with natives ten deep. About 3 p. m. H. H. the Nizam, attended by H. E. Sir Salar Jung, arrived and took their places in H. H. the Nizam's own stand, where Sir Richard and Lady Meade, with a few other ladies and gentlemen and a number of the principal nobles of Hyderabad, had also taken their places. It is impossible for my feeble pen to give a description that can in any way convey to those who have not seen the Hyderabad racecourse the magnificence of the grand stand, the excellence of the course, and the perfection of the arrangements; suffice it to say, that there is nothing in India to approach it in any way. The grand stand is a magnificent building, which cost, I understand, Rs. 60,000, and yesterday, when filled with beautifully-dressed English ladies and gorgeously-attired kings and nawabs, presented a truly grand appearance The course itself has been brought to a high state of perfection, and though soft going and covered with green turf, still the excellent time in which the races were run prove how good it is. The ball opened at 3-15 p.m. with the Drawing-room Stakes: a very hollow affair, Rataplan winning in a common canter in the good time of 1 min. 55 seconds.

The next event was the Maiden Galloway, which produced a field of nine, all more or less fancied, Behram, on his Poona form, being installed favourite. The race was run at a great pace, Fairy King, with Oomer up, making all the running—too fast to last, however. In going up the hill he gradually came back to his horses, and turned into the straight with Ixion and The Shah at his girths; and at the distance Fairy King and The Shah were in difficulties, and Cozens coming with a wet sail, won with a lot in hand by three lengths. Time 2 minutes 26½ seconds.

The Leger was a very easy thing for Bluelight, who, waiting on his horses to the distance, came away and won very easily by three lengths, in, I believe, the fastest time ever accomplished yet in India.

The Derby proved the grand uncertainty of racing, an extreme outsider, Reserved, winning, the favourite, Exchange, never being in the hunt. Patrician, the handsomest Arab I have ever seen, ran well, and considering that he has only been in work for a short time, his performance was excellent.

The Mullekpett Purse was the good thing for Victor it appeared, for with odds of 5 to 1 on him he won all the way, actually running away with Captain Archdale for the last half-mile. If he only keeps well, the Bombay Derby is over, for no maiden Arab that I have seen this season can make him stretch his neck, unless Crusader, of Umballa renown, can, and that I should doubt very much.

The clever division were completely bowled over in the Pony Race, the extreme outsider, Little Ben, winning with a stone in hand. Seedoo, Mr. Abdool Rahmon's trainer, has completely changed the pony. When in Major Crosbie's stable, he could never win anything; but now Seedoo has turned him, in some miraculous manner, into a race-horse, and he won all the way yesterday. The attendance at the lotteries was good and speculation brisk. Below I give particulars:—

LOTTERY ON MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sheriff | sold for Rs. | 370 |
| Orator | ,, | 160 |
| Behram | ,, | 600 |
| Ixion | ,, | 240 |
| Fairy King | ,, | 100 |
| Buccaneer and Scorpion | ,, | 300 |
| Shah | ,, | 170 |
| Value of tickets | ,, | 3,000 |
| | Total Rs. | 4,940 |

LOTTERY ON DRAWING-ROOM STAKES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rataplan | sold for Rs. | 930 |
| King | ,, | 110 |
| Glenmore | ,, | 310 |
| Number of tickets | ,, | 1,500 |
| | Total Rs. | 2,850 |

LOTTERY ON MULLEKPETT PURSE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Syeed | sold for Rs. | 80 |
| Advance | ,, | 80 |
| Victor | ,, | 910 |
| Value of tickets | ,, | 1,500 |
| | Total Rs. | 2,570 |

LOTTERY ON THE DERBY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Irishman | sold for Rs. | 370 |
| Mameluke | ,, | 60 |
| Patrician | ,, | 710 |
| Copenhagen | ,, | 220 |
| Mahaboob | ,, | 350 |
| Exchange | ,, | 990 |
| Reserved | ,, | 100 |
| Grimaldi | ,, | 60 |
| Value of tickets | ,, | 3,000 |
| | Total Rs. | 5,860 |

LOTTERY ON THE PONY-PLATE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Little Ruby | sold for Rs. | 320 |
| Little Ben | ,, | 50 |
| Worthless | ,, | 180 |
| Sattara | ,, | 120 |
| White Flag | ,, | 50 |
| Modesty | ,, | 450 |
| Value of tickets | ,, | 1,500 |
| | Total Rs. | 2,670 |

First Race.—(No. 3)—Drawing-Room Stakes. Value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. Weight 9 stone. Winners of one season 4 lbs., of two seasons 7 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1 mile. Entrance as for Maiden Galloway Plate.

| | | st. | lbs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Abdool Rahmon's | b a h Rataplan | 8 | 3 | Oomer | 1 |
| Mr. Wellknown's | b a h Glenmore | 9 | 4 | Gerard | 2 |
| Aga Moochool Shah's | c a h King | 8 | 3 | Rowjee | 3 |

A very easy business for Abdul Rahmon's horse, for, never pressed from start to finish, he won in the good time of 1 minute 55 seconds.

Second Race.—(No. 1)—The Maiden Galloway Plate. Rs. 400 presented by the Nowab Khoorsheedjah Bahadur and Rs. 400 from the fund. For all maiden Arab Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners once before the meeting 7 lbs., twice and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens of the meeting allowed 4 lbs. Distance 1¼ mile. Entrance 1st September Rs. 30, 1st October Rs. 60, 1st November Rs. 100, when the race will close.

| | | st. | lbs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Gordon's | c a g Ixion late Young Buttercup | 8 | 3 | Cozens | 1 |
| Aga Jan's | b a g The Shah | 8 | 10 | Bowen | 2 |
| Mr. Abdool Rahmon's | g a g Fairy King | 8 | 2 | Oomer | 3 |
| Major Crosbie's | b a g Orator | 9 | 5 | Clarke | 0 |
| Mr. C. N. C.'s | b a g Behram | 8 | 11 | Ramchurn | 0 |
| Mr. Maitland's | b a g Sheriff | 8 | 9 | Vinall | 0 |
| Mr. Day's | b a g Scorpion | 8 | 9 | Nasur | 0 |
| Do. | g a g Buccaneer | 8 | 7 | Hackney | 0 |
| Mr. Warrick's | c a g Cyrus | 8 | 6 | Cassim | 0 |

At the third attempt Mr. Whitehead despatched the lot to a good start. Fairy King at once going to the front took his field along at a great pace. After they had gone half-a-mile he was leading by four lengths waited on by Ixion, with the remainder close up, all except Scorpion, who had got off badly, and was many lengths behind. Coming up the hill, if Fairy King had been steadied, the result of the race might have been different; but Oomer did not take a pull, and as they turned into the straight Ixion and The Shah both drew level, and the three raced on to the distance together. But Fairy King's bolt was shot by this time, and though The Shah looked for a moment dangerous, the race was never in doubt; for as soon as Cozens gave Ixion his head he came away, and won very easily by three lengths from The Shah, Fairy King third, and Orator fourth. Time, 2 minutes 26½ seconds.

Third Race.—(No. 4)—The St. Leger. Rs. 1,000. For all maidens, Weight for age and class. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winners of any race to which Rs. 1,000 and upwards is added to carry an additional penalty of 4 lbs. Maidens of the meeting allowed 4 lbs. 1½ miles Entrance as for Maiden Galloway Plate.

| | | st. | lbs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Herbert's | b aus o Blue light | 9 | 2 | Bowen | 1 |
| Rajah of Paikpara's | bk. aus. g. Young Politician | 7 | 5 | Ramchurn, | 2 |
| Major Crosbie's | b aus h Kingsley | 8 | 2 | Ahmed | 3 |
| Col. Warrington's | g aus g Volunteer | 8 | 7 | Gerard | 0 |
| Major Crosbie's | b aus g Angler | 8 | 3 | Cozens | 0 |
| Mr. Day's | b aus m Flirt | 7 | 13 | Oomer | 0 |

At the fall of the flag the light-weights went at once to the front, and made the pace a cracker, Bluelight pulling double several lengths behind. At the turn for home Bluelight went up to his horses the moment he was asked, and coming through them in front of the stand, won very easily in the wonderful time of 2 minutes 45 seconds.

Fourth Race.—(No. 2)—The Arab Derby. A piece of plate, value Rs. 1,000, presented by His Excellency Mookhtar-ool-moolk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G. C. S. I. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of any race to which Rs. 1,000 or upwards is added to carry an additional penalty of 4 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Entrance as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 1½ mile.

| | | st. | lbs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aga Moochool Shah's | b a c Reserved | 8 | 1 | Rowjee | 1 |
| Mr. Maitland's | b r a c Patrician | 8 | 1 | Ramchurn, | 2 |
| Mr. Abdool Rahmon's | g a c Irishman | 8 | 1 | Oomer | 3 |
| Aga Ali Asker's | b a h Copenhagen | 9 | 0 | Cozens | 0 |
| Mr. Whitehead's | g a h Mahaboob | 9 | 0 | Vinall | 0 |
| Capt. M. Pleydell's | c a h Mameluke | 8 | 10 | Hackney | 0 |
| Mr. Herbert's | c a c Exchange | 8 | 10 | Bowen | 0 |
| Major Crosbie's | g a c Grimaldi | 8 | 1 | Ahmed | 0 |

At the second attempt Mr. Whitehead sent off his field to an excellent start. As soon as they had selled down to their work old Rowjee at once took Reserved to the front, and sailed away at the head of the field, closely attended by Irishman and Patrician, the remainder close up, Exchange and Grimaldi bringing up the rear. Very little change took place till the distance-post, when Patrician challenged the leader and a good race home ensued; but Reserved always had the best of it, and won pretty easily, with Irishman third. Mahaboob did not run up to his Poona form, evidently having not quite recovered his long railway journey. Patrician ran a great horse, considering that he is only half fit. Time 2 minutes 56 seconds.

Fifth Race.—The Mullekpett Purse. Rs. 500. A Welter Race for all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class raised 2 stone. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens of meeting 10 lbs. G. Rs. Distance 1¼ mile. Entrance October 1st Rs. 25, November 1st Rs. 50, Day before the Race Rs. 75.

| | | st. | lbs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Archdale's | b cb g Victor | 10 | 8 | Owner | 1 |
| Aga Moochool Shah's | b a h Syeed | 10 | 5 | Aga N. Shah, | 2 |
| Mr. Maitland's | g a c Advance | 9 | 2 | Owner | 3 |

A gift to Victor, who with long odds laid on him went to the front, apparently overpowering his rider, and kept on increasing his lead till at the half-mile from home he was leading by 15 lengths, and so passed the winning-post, to all appearance running away with Captain Archdale some ten lengths in front of Syeed, Advance some lengths behind Syeed. Time 2 minutes 59 seconds.

Sixth Race.—(No. 5)—Pony Plate. Rs. 250 presented by the Nowab Meer Laik Ali Khan Bahadur and Rs. 250 from the fund. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Weight, Arabs and country-breds 9 stone, Australians and others 10 stone, 2 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under 13-2. Winners of any race other than a *bonâ fide* Pony Race to carry 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Distance 1 mile. Entrance 1st October Rs. 25, 1st November Rs. 50.

| | | st. | lbs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Vernon's | c a p Little Ben | 9 | 0 | Oomer | 1 |
| Mr. Maitland's | c a p Modesty | 9 | 4 | Owner | 2 |
| Major Crosbie's | c a p Little Ruby | 8 | 3 | Bowen | 3 |
| Mr. Whitehead's | br a p Sattara | 9 | 0 | Vinall | 0 |
| Mr. Day's | g a p White Flag | 8 | 7 | Hackney | 0 |
| Mr. Sugrue's | b a p Worthless | 8 | 1 | Gerard | 0 |

Sent on their way without delay by Mr. Whitehead, the lot ran together pretty well to the quarter-mile post, when Modesty and Little Ruby were to be seen racing in front, and it appeared to be a match between the two: when the despised Little Ben coming alongside, had them both in difficulties at once, and coming away, won with ridiculous ease by three lengths. Time 1 minute 59 seconds.

## CROP PROSPECES AND OTHER MATTERS IN GUZERAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17.

Europeans who are continually finding fault with the climate of Guzerat are unavoidably compelled to speak in favour of the present delightful weather in consequence of its pleasantly exhilarating and invigorating effects. Pedestrians can indulge with something like a heaven-upon-earth sort of feeling in exercise of a healthy and vigorous nature; and equestrians who are the happy owners of high-mettled horses may now enjoy without fatigue pleasant rides into the country through sylvan scenery. As I belong to the latter class, it is in my power to let you know what our neighbours who constitute the rural population are doing. The ripe golden crops of bajree—the staple food of the ryots—and some of the early sown johari, have been prostrated by the sickle, and are in the open fields in unprotected shelterless ricks; and all the other cereal crops peculiar to the country are in healthy condition. I have had some interesting conversation with a few intelligent, experienced Coonbee and Koli cultivators, and was glad to learn from this authentic source that the harvest will be a tolerably good one. Although grain of every description is now cheap, there is every probability of its becoming cheaper. But I was sorry to learn that the ryots who are in embarrassed circumstances have been compelled to borrow money at ruinous rates of interest from the local money-lender—a necessary evil—and that this gormandizing village wolf will, in consequence, take the lion's share of the produce. The Sirkar's assessment, according to survey rules, must be paid punctiliously, and the ryot will, in the long run, be as bare as the crow in the fable. This is confessedly a lamentable, but by no means irremediable, state of things. No complaints whatever are made about the ryotwari settlement. It is simply absurd to compare the Indian ryot with the Irish tenant. The ryot is, under the leasehold tenure, socially and politically a free agent, and may reap undisturbedly the full benefit of all improvements effected either by his skill, personal labour, intelligence, or capital. There was really no necessity, as far as Guzerat is concerned, for the fuss respecting a permanent settlement for India that was made some days ago at Bombay before an enthusiastic hero-worshipping native audience by Babu Lal Mohun Ghose in his sensational peroration.

The equanimity of the inhabitants of the Cantonment Sudder Bazaar was suddenly disturbed on Saturday last by the appearance of a mad dog. The rabid animal was destroyed by a fatal charge from a double-barrelled P. F. gun soon after he had bitten a poor Marwari follower. It is horrible to contemplate the dreadful mischief occasioned frequently by mad dogs. No less than eight persons were bitten some time ago by one at a village in the neighbourhood of camp.

I am credibly informed that Captain Humfrey, the superintendent of police, is taking the editor of a local native paper, the *Shumsher Bahadur*, to task for alluding to certain police sepoys in reference to their acceptance or otherwise on previous occasions of *bonces*,—devali presents given voluntarily by firms and wealthy natives to their favourites. I may have something of considerable importance to say by-and-bye about the prevalence of bribery and corruption somewhere.

"Progress" is the watchword of the age, and may well be applied to the excellent arrangements that are in force in the getting-up of our neat little church—a much required edifice. General Schneider takes a lively and deep personal interest in the matter. Captain French, of the A-2 Artillery in camp, was placed under arrest for disobedience of orders a few days ago, but I am glad to be able to say that he has since been released by order of General Schneider. It may be in your recollection that this officer (Captain French) was recently fined by a local magistrate for assaulting, when he was out on a shooting excursion with his comrade, Lieutenant Kupar, R. A., some villagers not far from Ahmedabad. The conduct of some of the villagers towards Europeans of consideration is sometimes excessively provoking, and induces me to think that they require very little bunkum and plenty of bamboo; but our magistrates will not allow us to use either.

"'Tis true 'tis pity,
Pity 'tis 'tis true."

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Apollo Gardens, 6 to 7 p. m.
Band, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, Esplanade Bandstand, this evening at 5-45.
Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p. m.
Criminal Sessions, High Court (Special Jury cases.)

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 19th inst.:—Abyssinia, from Moulmein. 20th inst.:—Umballa (s), Bussorah; H. M. S. Euryalus, Trincomalee.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 20th inst.:—Khandalla (s), to K. Coast and Kurrachee; Hispania (s), Kurrachee; Picardy (s), Marseilles; Surat (s), Venice.

Music at the Esplanade Band-stand.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Band-stand at 5-45 p. m.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Africa's Distant Shore | R. Hancock. |
| Overture | Masaniello | Auber. |
| Valse | Mein Schouster Tag in Berlin, Gung'l. | |
| Selection | Reminiscences of Scotland | F. Godfrey. |
| Quadrille | Covent Garden | C. Coote. |
| Galop | Friedens Jubel | Kuhner |

Prince's Dock—The s. s. Hispania left the dock on Saturday.

The Special Jury.—We are desired by the Sheriff to intimate that gentlemen of the special jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court at 10 o'clock this morning.

Evading the Poison License:—A shopkeeper, named Hemchund Ramjee, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for selling arsenic without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

Carrying Excess Passengers.—Abdool Rahimon Bappoo, a boatman, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 20 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for carrying a greater number of passengers than his boat is licensed to carry.

Theft.—A woman named Ameena was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 80, the property of Shaik Ebrahim Issub. She was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Luximon Dowlutta, a labourer employed in H. M.'s Dockyard, who died from the effects of a fracture of the spine, the result of an accidental fall into the dry dock on the 29th ultimo. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Cruelty to Animals.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S.P.C.A. during the week ending the 20th instant.—Horses, 6 lame, 1 emaciated; bullocks, 8 lame, 25 sore necks, 2 sores on body, 6 emaciated, and 1 cruelly beaten; total number of cases 49; amount of fines Rs. 87-8. Included in the above are two bullocks belonging to Messrs. Rogers and Bapty (merchants), whose cart-drivers were fined Rs. 3 respectively.

Fatal Accident on Boardship.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the *morgue*, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Abdoola Khan Ackbar Khan, aged 22 years, who accidentally fell from the 'tween-decks of the s. s. City of Baltimore on to a heap of railway iron in the hold, and died shortly after from the effects of the injuries thereby sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Assaults on Boardship.—Jonathan Nicol, a seaman of the British ship Brittania, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of assaulting Mr. W. Rugg, chief officer of that vessel, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—William Cooper, another seaman of the same vessel, was convicted on the same day by the same magistrate of assaulting Mr. W. Hopkirk, second officer of the vessel, and was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Collision in the Harbour.—Tindal Dajee Jella, of the prow Eswante, reported to the Superintendent of the Water Police that his vessel was at anchor off Cross Island on the night of the 18th instant, laden with 50,000 cocoanuts and bundles of coir-yarn, the property of Hajee Moosa, and about 10 o'clock on that night his prow was sunk by the s. s. City of Baltimore coming into collision with it. His loss he estimated at Rs. 700. The loss of property on board has not been estimated, but nearly all the cocoanuts and coir-yarn were picked up by boatmen. No lives were lost in the collision.

The Charge of Defamation.—The case, Samuel Essajee *versus* Venayek Krishnarao, in which the defendant stood charged with defamation, and which case has been pending at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper since July, was brought to a conclusion on Friday last by the defendant being convicted upon the charge preferred against him, and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300: the money, if recovered, to be paid to complainant as costs for the prosecution. In default of payment of the fine the defendant is to suffer a further term of three months' similar imprisonment.

Alleged Theft at Hornby Row.—Dr. J. Craig, residing on the first floor of a house in Hornby Row, Fort, reported to the police that on Thursday night last he returned home at 11 p. m., and left the key of his drawers alongside of his bed on a small table. On the following morning the key was missing, the drawers consequently had to be forced open, when complainant discovered that six currency notes for Rs. 10 each had been taken from them. Koya Kikah, a servant in the employ of complainant, the only person who had access to the bed-room, has been arrested by the police on suspicion, and further enquiries are in progress.

Kurrachee Defences.—The recent Kurrachee scare, the *Beacon* thinks, should have the effect of inducing the military authorities to take into serious consideration the defences of the town. The defences as far as the harbour is concerned, are all right and what they should be, but on the land side Kurrachee is totally devoid of any protection whatever. The town is rapidly rising in wealth and importance, and would be a rich prize to a few thousands of the roughs on the other side of the frontier. Along the southern base of the Pubb mountains we have been informed that there are no troops whatever, not even an outpost; this strip is guarded by a few "corrupt lictors" in the shape of chupprassees! The distance from the frontier to Kurrachee is not much, and before any intimation of the advance of a foe could be given by these men we should have the tidings brought in person by the enemy. We are by no means of the alarmist school, but we believe that it will be conceded that Kurrachee does stand in need of defences of some sort on the land side and in the direction of Beluchistan.

Dr. Davidson's Successor.—Dr. Campbell, we see, has been appointed assistant civil surgeon in place of Dr. Davidson. Dr. Campbell arrived here one month ago and assumed charge of his duties, one of which consists in lecturing to the medical students in connection with the local Sassoon Hospital. Dr. Campbell is fast winning the popularity of his amiable predecessor.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Khalifeh Case.—The Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette* writes of this case:—Mr. Inverarity pretty well exposed the hidden sources whence the prosecution sprung. The complainant Douro is only a poor man (comparatively), yet this prosecution has cost him some hundreds of rupees. Whence did the money come? The story is of the baldest originally, though it has some subsequent signs of artistic touching up by experienced hands when some of the authors go up to Hyderabad to get assistance there. It is to the effect that an old woman, named Bhagee, who seems to have been both beggar and casual cook, and to have been in Douro's employ for some time, put poison—not to kill, but to stupefy—in the food of the household on a particular evening Later on, when the drug had time to produce its effects, the accused, Khalifa, with a small "army," effects a forcible entry, breaks open locks, and abducts a lady (whom the learned public prosecutor was inclined to describe a "houri," but who appeared to ordinary eyes a very faded one indeed; and who was certainly fat and forty—but far from *fair*) and her belongings, said to include a "small bag of rupees." She is most mysteriously hid, till some days after the police find her up to the neck in water in a swamp, with a bower of branches over her head for concealment! The poisoning is described in a way that would convince anyone there could have been none at all. Thus the "taste" is said to have been so "bitter" that two of the parties refrained from it after the first mouthful. Now datura, the assumed poison, is the more dangerous from having no taste at all, or very little! And all the symptoms were just those that would be invented by ignorant plotters. The conduct of the police officer, Mr. Chuttersing, is open not only to the gravest doubts, but calls for strict enquiry. We are afraid that, on a minor scale, many similar plots are carried out in the districts. Intrigue is especially an attribute of the native mind; and the Sindhis, long accustomed to the corrupt rule under the Amirs, acquired a cunning which they have transmitted to their sons, and which will not, we fear, be one of the "lost arts" in the land.

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Surat, Captain W. E. Breeze, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Surgeon Major J. Davies.
For Brindisi.—Major J. G. D. Walker, Mr. R. Lees, Mrs. Darragh, and Mr. Willoughby.
For Aden.—Capt. H. E. P. Thomas and servant.

## FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

The following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

HOUSE-BREAKING.

Wallydin Abdoolla and Abdool Raymon Salloo were charged with having, on the night of 6th October last, broken into the house of one Satbai (woman) in order to the committing of theft. Satbai, with her son, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age, occupied portion of a house in Kharak, in which the second prisoner had also rented a room. The first prisoner, a Sidhi, was in the habit of visiting the second, and occasionally slept on the premises. On the night in question the Sidhi shared his friend's room, which was next to that occupied by Satbai. The evidence went to show that Satbai, some time after having extinguished her light and gone to sleep, was woke up by a rattling noise, which she took to be caused by some person endeavouring to force the door of her room. She thereupon got out of bed. The light reflected from the tray of a sugar-cane-seller, who was passing at the moment, discovered the second prisoner in her room and the Sidhi running out of it. Satbai immediately raised an alarm, awaking the landlord of the house, who struggled with the Sidhi in the passage. Failing to secure him, the landlord followed him into Abdool Raymon's room, whence the Sidhi attempted to make his escape out of a window. By this time a police constable had arrived on the scene, and the prisoners were taken into custody. Both pleaded not guilty to the charge, but there was much corroborative evidence adduced against them. The Sidhi, whose career for several years was one of constant crime, admitted many previous convictions. The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty as against both, and his Lordship sentenced the first to transportation for a term of ten years, and the second prisoner to four ears' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.

Yeshwant Narayen was charged with stealing from the house of one Narsingbai (woman), residing in Kalbadevi, a brass lotah, a silk dhotur, a cloth bag, and Rs. 5 in cash. The prisoner, against whom several previous convictions were proved, pleaded not guilty, but on conviction was sentenced by his Lordship to seven years' transportation.

Only one set of jurors having been summoned, and there being no other short cases for disposal, the Court adjourned at 2 o'clock to this day.

## HIGH COURT.—November 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.)

### A CASE UNDER THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' ACT

TOOLSEYDAS DHUNJEE VS. VIRBUSSAPA BIN CHIMAPPA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and the defendants in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,967, being the balance of an account for goods sold and moneys advanced to the defendants in Bombay. The case was, in the first instance, heard before his Lordship in August last, when counsel for the defendants argued that they were agriculturists within the meaning of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and that therefore they were not amenable to the jurisdiction of the High Court, being residents of Sholapore, the district court of which only could try the suit. A lengthy argument, which was reported in these columns at the time took place, and judgment was reserved. Later on, in delivering judgment in the case, his Lordship decided that, under the law as it stood, the High Court had no jurisdiction, assuming that the defendants were really agriculturists within the meaning of the Act. A commission was thereupon issued to Sholapore for evidence upon the point whether the defendants were really agriculturists. On the return of the commission the case was further heard before his Lordship on Friday and yesterday. Mr. Lang, for the plaintiff, contended that the defendants did not come within the meaning of the Act, as they had been carrying on the business of a shop till within a short time before the suit was instituted against them. The defendants, on the other hand, submitted that the evidence proved that they had closed the business of the shop long before the time alleged, and had taken to the business of agriculturists.

His Lordship, in disposing of the case, said he was obliged to find, though with much reluctance, that the evidence in favour of the defendants being agriculturists prevailed over the other evidence in the case. It appeared that they had carried on agriculture for several years, and that the shop, in which they had conducted business on an extensive scale, had been abandoned for some time. Their only transaction this year was a consignment of goods to Belgaum, but agriculture was carried on by them at the same time. Generally, at any rate, they were agriculturists. His Lordship came to this decision with some reluctance, as the plaintiff would be put to the trouble of going to Sholapore to sue the defendants. Here, so far as the evidence went, the defendants appeared to have made more profit by agriculture than by the shop, which, they said, was a losing concern. His Lordship pronounced against the jurisdiction of the court in this case. The suit was therefore dismissed: no order as to costs.

## BENGAL.

A Misapprehension.—Some work being carried on in the front part of the Government House building seems to have led imaginative persons into the mistake that a private chapel for the Viceroy was being put up. The work in progress, however, the *Englishman* says, has only for its object the construction of an iron roofing in the north verandah.

## MADRAS.

The Euryalus at Ceylon.—The H. M. S. Euryalus sailed to-day for Bombay: during its short stay here, Colombo has done all in her power to entertain her officers. The Admiral and Mrs. Gore Jones and Miss Carter have been the guests of the Governor, with whom they visited Kandy, at the perfection of its beauty this time of the year. The officers have been entertained by the military, and yesterday there was a dance at Queen's House at which football and cricket matches have, of course, been played, Tars vs. Colombo.—*Ceylon Times.*

Deaths in Madras.—From the 6th to the 12th instant, 2 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 217 Hindoos, and 28 Mahomedans died in Madras, a total of 267 persons; the average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years being 262 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 5 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 54 from fever, 26 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhœa, and 166 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 34·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 34·4 per 1,000 per annum.

### FATAL COLLISION IN THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

On Thursday morning, at 6-30 o'clock, a serious collision occurred between two of the British Indian steamers inside the harbour, resulting in the loss of five lives. The s. s. Asia from Rangoon entered the Harbour, passing between the buoys, and having put her helm hard to port, was rounding to in the Northern part of the harbour previous to anchoring. Immediately following her was the s. s. Scindia from Calcutta which also passed between the buoys and with her helm hard to starboard, endeavoured to turn round into the Southern part of the harbour, but as she had greater speed on at the time than the vessel in front of her, she did not answer her helm as soon as the Asia. Consequently the two steamers collided, or rather the side of the Scindia came in contact with the side of the Asia, and the former vessel having the greater speed at the time grated past the Asia, smashing and tearing away two of her jolly boats and also two of her own. At the same time an unfortunate Masula Boat, No. 116, which was at the time between the steamers, was completely crushed and five of the crew killed. Four of the bodies have not been recovered, as they sank as soon as the vessels separated, but one poor fellow was picked up so dreadfully crushed that his bowels were protruding, and he was immediately taken ashore, but died as soon as he was landed on the beach. The remainder of the crew, six in number, are in charge of the police, and will in all probability be severely punished, as it is in direct opposition to the rules of the Port that any boat should go near any vessel till such time as she is anchored; there have been of late several prosecutions under the Boat Act for so going alongside of vessels, so that the unfortunate men knew that they should not go near the steamers. We believe that a Marine Court of Enquiry will be held in this matter.—*Times.*

## N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Address to Sir John Strachey.—A farewell address will be presented to Sir John Strachey by the Aligarh Anglo-Mahomedan College Building Fund Committee on the 7th proximo, when Sir John will reach Aligarh.

Slaying a Man-eater.—Four soldiers belonging to the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, stationed at Chuckrata, have just been awarded Rs. 500 by the Government for killing a huge tiger at Chuckrata. The man-eater had killed, and devoured no less than fifteen men and women, and ever so many oxen, before it was destroyed by the soldiers. When the brute was cut up, hands were found in its stomach.—*Indian Herald.*

The Fatal Accident at the Lahore Races.—The Galloway's race, at the Lahore meeting, on Monday, the 15th instant, was the occasion of a sad accident to Mr. Weare, who was riding Captain Beaver's Dutchman. A brute called Cyprus, ridden by Mr. West, was running alongside him, and rounding the top turn he collided with Dutchman, and the pair fell as if they had been shot, neither of the riders moving. Medical assistance was promptly on the spot, and Cyprus's rider was found to be badly cut about the head, but poor Mr. Weare's case, a fracture of the base of the skull, looked very hopeless from the commencement, and as already stated, the injuries resulted fatally.

The Highlanders' Entertainment.—On the 16th instant some twelve hundred men of the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders assembled at a spot on the canal bank, midway between their respective camps, to eat the tiffin to which their countrymen and admirers in Lahore and the Punjab had invited them. This modest treat in honour of the men who shared in the hardships and successes of the Afghan war, closed the series of entertainments connected with Lord Ripon's first visit to the capital of the Punjab. On the spot mentioned stood six huge tables, each arranged to accommodate two hundred men. It is worth mentioning that the East India Railway Company conveyed, free of cost, the liquor which had come all the way from Calcutta for Thomas Atkins' luncheon. In the list of titbits produced at table was a trifle of twenty sucking pigs, a dainty to which Mr. Atkins is known to be very partial. The feast was an evanescent monument to the skill and the diligence of one or two ladies.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshop Compound, Boree Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1-30 p.m., the following unserviceable stores, viz., oil cloth pieces, waste paper, stall numbers, tin, old glass, iron hatches, pickaxes, powrahs, hoppers, bill-hooks, scrapers, cane baskets, beaters, paint brushes, iron galvanized buckets, hurricane and tin lamps, brass and iron padlocks, measuring tapes, iron and wooden yoke and linch pins, wooden yokes, oil cans, iron rake, iron pipe and leather hose pieces, brass cocks, ferrules and spindles, grinding stone, iron rain gauges, dealwood timber pieces, iron hinges, pulley blocks, cement iron, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1880.

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### BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, suitable for a European, or Parsee Family, at Matharpacady, Mazagon.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY next, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or fazundaree ground, with message, tenement, dwelling-house, or a bungalow, situate, lying, and being at Matharpacady, in the sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, containing by admeasurement ( ) square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by public road, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Mr. Elis Lopes, and on the south by the house of Mr. E. L. Valladares.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 22nd November 1880.

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### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AN AUCTION SALE of old and surplus Stores at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parell.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, and the following days at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. & C. I Railway Stores Depot, Parell.

A quantity of old and surplus stores consisting of axes, bolts, nuts, cash-boxes, tin cans, padlocks, sponge, augers, wooden and iron blocks, chain, crab winches, scrap timber, packing cases, scrap iron and steel, waggon and lorry axles, and a number of miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters—

ex Barque "Hope."

H S S and Co.—53 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
S A H O—23 " "

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1880.

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### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

20 bales grey shirtings, 6¼ and 11 lbs.
5 cases white ground prints.
4 " T. red bordered prints.
3 " brown linen.
2 " " drill.
1 case 350 lbs. cochineal, sea water-damaged.
220 kegs each, 1 cwt. nails, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7, and 8 inches.
An invoice of English-made gold rings set with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, pearls, corals, turquoises, &c.
8 bales grey dhoties sea water damaged.
8 " " jacconets.
6 " " shirtings.
2 cases Persian prints.

SALE OF PRINTING PAPER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

12 bales each, 10 reams, double royal printing paper, 42 lbs., 27 by 40.

30 bales each, 20 reams, 16 lbs., single demi-glazed printing paper in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND on the Bellasis Road, near the Bridge, and close to the Railway Line.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd day of December next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract) the undermentioned valuable land and six separate lots.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 27,613 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the north side of Belasis Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east, partly by the property of Ellias David Sassoon, partly by the property of Enkutty Nursoo Mistry, partly by the vacant ground of Rustomjee Hormusjee Majoo, and partly by the vacant ground of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, on the west by the Government land, on the north by the vacant ground of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and on the south by the Bellasis Road. The following is the measurement of the six lots:—

Lot No. 1, 5338 square yards.
" " 2, 5323 "
" " 3, 4727 "
" " 4, 2219 "
" " 5, 4277 "
" " 6, 5719 "

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons.

A single-barrelled breech loading 360 express with fittings complete in case.

Fresh hams in canvas just received per s. s. Branksome Hall. Price, 10 annas per lb. Bacon, 8 annas per lb., cash.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE FALKLAND ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th day of December, 1880, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned valuable properties by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty land or ground, containing by admeasurement 5,745 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 13, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house or bungalow, shops, warehouses, storehouses and chawls or ranges of buildings, standing thereon, formerly assessed by the Commissioner of municipal taxes under Nos. 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108, and now assessed under Nos. 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, and 121, situate at Falkland Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the said Falkland Road on the north side thereof, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Camatee Nursoo Sahaboo, on or towards the west by the Chawl, formerly belonging to the said Hajee Ali Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, and now owned by Jerbai, wife of Ruttonjee Bhicajee Kurrunjeea, on or towards the north by the chawl of Kerbadjee Hormusjee, and on or towards the south by the Falkland Road aforesaid.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4,031 square yards and seven-eighths of a square yards, or thereabouts, registered under No. 153 with the messuages, tenements, shops, warehouses, storehouses, and chawls or ranges of buildings and sheds standing thereon (including the parcel of land on which the Theatre house called the "Elphinstone Theatre" now stands) formerly assessed by the Commissioner of municipal taxes under Nos. 87, and 88., and now assessed under Nos. 98, 99, 100, and 101, situate at Falkland Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the said Falkland Road, on the south side thereof, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Cooverjee, on or towards the west by the property of Manockjee Sorabjee Powwala, on or towards the north by the Falkland Road, aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the property of Khursedbai, the daughter of Sorabjee Eduljee Powwala.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, solicitors for the mortgagee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1880.

## NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, a new four-seated Canoe Barouche, built by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A first class English, made full-size slate Billiard-table, with Gas Lamp, complete, in good order.

Blackwood carved furniture of every description for sale and on hire; also glass-ware, crockery, chandeliers, &c., &c. Apply to

JAFFER, SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

## INSURANCES.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1875.

---

### THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

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### COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

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### PRUSSIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in STETTIN.

CAPITAL.....................Rs. 45,00,000
RESERVE FUND.......... " 4,50,000

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and Ships in Harbour, on most favourable terms.

MARINE INSURANCE.

LA REUNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in PARIS (exclusive reserve fund), CAPITAL, Rs. 20,00,000.
GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY and FORTUNA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY in BERLIN, CAPITAL .......................Rs. 45,00,000.
THE "ITALIA" in GENOA (ITALY), LIMITED, and the "HELVETIA" in St. GALL (SWITZERLAND), LIMITED, MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITAL.......................Rs. 40,00,000.
The MANNHEIM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in MANNHEIM (GERMANY), CAPITAL .......................Rs. 30,00,000.
All facilities and most favourable terms.
THE "HANSEATIC" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in HAMBURG, CAPITAL..................... M. 60,00,000

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ........................ £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

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### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..........Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..............Dollars 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum
6 do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

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### THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£175,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange the of day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... " 3 0 " " 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. " 60 0 per hhd.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

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FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From Messrs. ESCHENAUER & Co., BORDEAUX. | | |
| Claret, Chateau Lafite, quarts, per case | Rs. 36 | 0 |
| Do. Chateau Lagrange do. do. | " 23 | 8 |
| Do. St. Estephe do. do. | " 13 | 0 |
| Sauterne do. do. | " 16 | 0 |
| Do. pints do. | " 18 | 0 |
| Cognac Vieux quarts do. | " 28 | 0 |
| From Messrs. GUIRAUD FILS & Co., MARSEILLES. | | |
| Claret, Bordeaux, quarts, per case | Rs. 16 | 0 |
| Cognac, Grande Fine Champagne, quarts, per case | " 24 | 0 |
| Champagne, Carte Blanche, Sec., quarts, per case | " 32 | 8 |
| Do. Carte Blanche, Doux, quarts, per case | " 32 | 8 |
| Do. Carte d' Or, quarts, per case | " 35 | 0 |
| From P. BARDINET, LIMOGES. | | |
| Curaçao, Rouge, pints, per case 2 doz. | Rs. 25 | 8 |
| Do. Blanc do. do. do. | " 26 | 0 |
| Cognac Vieux, quarts do. 1 doz | " 19 | 0 |

TERMS—CASH.

F. SAUQUET & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

---

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| CHAMPAGNE. | Per Doz. Quarts. | Per 2 Doz. Pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Eugene Ollicquot's Carte Blanche | Rs. 36 0 | Rs. 38 0 |
| Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry | " 40 0 | .. |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole | " 55 0 | 58 |
| STILL HOCKS. | | |
| From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE. | | |
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 16 8 | Rs. .. |
| Hochheimer | " 26 12 | " .. |
| Deidesheimer | " 17 8 | " 20 8 |
| Geisenheimer | " 18 8 | " 21 8 |
| Liebfraumilch | " 22 0 | " 25 0 |
| Steinwein | " 22 0 | .. |
| Ruedesheimer | " 26 12 | " 29 12 |
| Marcobrunner | " 30 8 | " 33 8 |
| Queen Victoria Berg | " 36 8 | .. |
| *BRANDY. | | |
| Boulestin & Co. Brandy * 1 star | Rs. 20 0 | per doz. qts. |
| Do. do. * * 2 stars | " 24 0 | " |
| Do. do. * * * 3 stars | " 28 8 | " |
| Muller Frere's Brandy | " 19 0 | " |
| Boulestin & Co. do. | " 19 0 | " |
| F. Dessandier & Co. * Brandy | " 24 0 | " |
| Fromy and Rogers *** 3 stars Cognac | " 30 0 | " |
| CLARETS. | | |
| From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX. | | |
| Chateau de Frands | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| Les Canons | " 17 0 | " 19 0 |
| Chateau Lafitte | " 24 0 | .. |
| Chateau Leoville | " 20 0 | .. |
| From MONTHEUIL FRANK FILS AINE, BORDEAUX. | | |
| Chateau Labranche | Rs. 26 0 | Rs. 28 0 |
| Chateau Larose | " 26 0 | " 28 0 |
| Chateau Divian | " 26 0 | " 28 0 |
| Chateau d'Ulzan | " 26 0 | .. |
| Chateau des Tours | " 26 0 | " 28 0 |
| BEER. | | |
| IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE | Rs. 5 4 | per doz. qts. |
| Do. do. | " 3 4 | per doz. pts. |
| Flower and Sons' Pale Al | " 5 0 | per doz. qts. |
| Do. do. | " 3 0 | per doz. pts. |
| Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants | " 24 0 | Rs. 27 0 |
| John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey | " 24 0 | .. |
| Liesinger Export Beer (Austrian) in cases of 2 dozen Imperial pints | " 4 4 | per doz. pts. |
| GERMAN ASPARAGUS AND SAUSAGES. | | |
| Asparagus | Rs. 2 0 | per Tin |
| Leberwurst (Liver Sausages) | " 1 4 | " |
| Mettwurst (smoked Sausages) | " 1 6 | " |
| Cervelatwurst (smoked Brain Sausages) | " 1 8 | " |

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance of reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 9th February, 1880.

## NOTICES.

### JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

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TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

---

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

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LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers

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## ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,
1880 PATTERN.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & CO. have this year (1880) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
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ALEXANDRE AND OTHER MAKERS.

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| Solid Oak, 4 Octaves | Rs. 100 |
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| Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE:—Flute, Clarinette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Porte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature | Net Cash Rs. 800 |
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| MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides; best finish Walnut Case | Rs. 550 |
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TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, and you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

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The New Curative Agent and, only Reliable Remedy for Indigestion, Nervous and Liver Complaints Fevers, and all Functional Derangements.

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Beware of a WORTHLESS IMITATION, advertised in a few Indian Newspapers. Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne is the safest and most reliable preparation of Phosphorus, and the only medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty.

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PER S. S. PACHUMBA FROM BUSSORAH.

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Wigs and every kind of Hair ready-made or made to order. Ladies own hair made up in the latest fashion.

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DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

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Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

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Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

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Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Mark near Jumma Musjid

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V
VETERINARY SURGEON

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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A Bay Arab Charger, 7 off, 14-2 high, very handsome, up to weight, has been regularly ridden by a lady and broken to harness, Rs. 1,000.

A handsome high-caste Nutmeg Grey Arab, 5 years, 14-3½ high, a well broken charger, and perfectly steady under fire, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-1 high, quiet, and free from vice, has been regularly ridden by a lady, Rs. 500.

A Bay Arab Horse, 6 years, 15 hands, up to 15 stone, has been ridden as an Infantry Charger for 2 years, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Arab Charger, 8 years old, 14-1½ high, thoroughly broken and steady, Rs. 500.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 6 years old, 14 hands, a showy and good hack, Rs. 500.

A pair of Bay Arab Horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 1,400.

A Black Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, a very showy dog-cart horse, and broken also to saddle, Rs. 600.

A very powerful Bay Waler Mare, 4 years, 15 hands, quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 17th November, 1880

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# SUPPLEMENT TO The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1880.

## A VOICE FROM SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GLASGOW, Oct. 28.

ALL Scotchmen are said to have a bias towards ecclesiastical discussion, and the national characteristic certainly comes out strongly in the events of the present week. The case of Professor Robertson Smith has again agitated public opinion considerably. The gravamen of the charge against the young leader of the school of higher criticism is founded upon three articles published after the General Assembly's deliverance on his case in May last. In two articles in the Encyclopædia Brittanica, on Haggai and Hebrew language and literature, a commission of the Free Assembly hold that he has treated the canonical books in a very irreverent manner, and one calculated to lead the reader to doubt their truth as well as their inspiration. The Professor's opinion of the Jewish idea of Jehovah is considerably lower than those of orthodox teachers. The commission, of course, did not enter into the accuracy of their committee's report, and the discussion at the meeting on Wednesday had reference mainly to the question whether the recommendation contained in that report should be at once acted on. Professor Smith, in an eloquent speech, condemned such a course of procedure as illegal and unfair, and the increased number of his supporters in the commission shows that his doctrines are gaining ground. Every member of the committee which considered the scope of the articles belongs to the party by which he had been assailed from the commencement, and his eloquent and unanswered defence has gained him a wide sympathy. The decision adopted yesterday, although undoubtedly adverse, is exceedingly vague. Professor Smith, under it, is not barred from his professional and ministerial duties, but is merely "instructed" not to teach his classes during the next session. What this "instruction" amounts to, and what its effect may be, are doubtful questions. An appeal to the Assembly having been lodged, the whole question will be re-opened at the meeting of the General Assembly in 1881.

The Sunday Society, which although influentially supported, has hitherto failed to gain its principal object in England—the opening of museums, picture-galleries, and libraries on Sundays—has now crossed the border and made a bold stroke at the Sabbatarian strictness of Scotland. Here, as in England, there are good names among its supporters, Lord Roseberry and Professor Blackie having warmly espoused the movement, and have promised addresses in its support. Professor Tyndall delivered the inaugural address of the Glasgow Sunday Society in the St. Andrew Hall here on Monday night. The address would not have been Professor Tyndall's if it had not been cogent and strong. It displayed not only keen logic, but a research into the history of the subject, in which one would hardly have credited the great exponent of the atomic theory. Not a few of his warmest adherents, however, are dissatisfied with his undisguised sneer at biblical authority. His trenchant cut at those who pretend to gauge the scope of divine judgment as displayed in Sunday calamities was relished surprisingly by a representative Scotch audience. The address is to be re-printed in the *Nineteenth Century*.

When the Sabbath question was last raised in Scotland Dr. Norman Macleod's advocacy of a less stern observance was most strongly opposed by the Rev. Dr. Jamieson, of St. Paul's parish, who died on Tuesday. He was one of the best known men in Scotland, and alike as pastor, preacher, scholar, and theologian had few, if any, equals in the ministry of the Church of Scotland. He held a unique position, not only from his scholarly attainments and lovable nature, but as one of the now sorely-thinned band of pre-disruption ministers. The cause of the illness which has resulted in his death was the vitiated atmosphere and the excitement from which he suffered at the meeting of the Presbytery of Glasgow, at which he brought forward the motion anent the volume, "Scotch Sermons," alluded to in a former letter. Dr. Jamieson was born in Edinburgh in 1802, and received his literary and theological training in the University there. In 1830 he was ordained minister of Westruther; in 1837 he was translated to Currie, near Edinburgh; and in 1843 he was induced to become minister of St. Paul's parish, Glasgow, a position which he held up to the time of his death, declining to entertain the proposal that he should become a theological professor in Glasgow University. While he discharged the duties of a parish minister with a zeal and fidelity which could scarcely be surpassed, he yet found time for the performance of much literary work, having, among other works, published "Eastern manners and Customs," "Ornaments of the Christian Faith," a popular commentary on the Old Testament, a critical commentary of the historical books of the Old Testament, &c. About three years ago the esteem in which he was held found tangible expression in the presentation to him of a casket containing a cheque for over £1,700, subscribed by persons of all denominations. Again, when he attained his jubilee as a minister of the Church of Scotland, the event was celebrated by a dinner, which took place in April of the present year, and at which the attendance was pre-eminently representatives and influential. Dr. Jamieson married in early life, and had a family of three sons and two daughters. All survive him, and the deepest sympathy is felt for his widow, who is almost inconsolable. Dr. Jamieson's eldest son chose the clerical profession, and is now minister of Portobello, near Edinburgh. He has evidenced many of the qualities of head and heart which distinguished his father, and I fancy an attempt will be made to induce him to accept the vacancy in St. Paul's parish, Glasgow, caused by the death of his father.

Lord Ormidale's successor has not yet been appointed, but I hear that Mr. Patrick Fraser, Sheriff of Renfrewshire, and a gentleman of extensive practice, is regarded with much favour.

Mr. J. Campbell Smith, a well known, but not exceedingly brilliant lawyer, is believed to be the probable successor to the vacant office of Lord Clerk Register.

The truth about Mr. Henry Irving's candidature for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University is out at last. The request was made to him six months ago, and he replied that if it was prompted by a desire to honour his art he was not unwilling to stand, but he declined to contest the seat, especially if any political feeling entered into the matter. Strangely enough, this sensible rejoinder was not even answered. Mr. Ruskin's chances are considered good, notwithstanding his brusque epistles.

Scotland seems to have awakened suddenly to a sense of the scarcity of places of amusement within her borders. By the end of the present year three theatres will have been built, and others are already talked of. The late lessee of the Aberdeen Opera House, Mr. Wm. Gomersal, will open a new theatre in Inverness shortly, which he will work in conjunction with one he lately leased in Worcester. Mr. Wybrow Robertson's new venture in Glasgow promises to be a grand success, Miss Litton (Mrs. Robertson), having charmed all by her wonderfully fresh and natural acting as Rosalind. The company is the best that has yet visited Scotland—except, perhaps, the old Haymarket Company of J. B. Buckstone, Chippendale, and the Kendals. Glasgow's support of six licensed theatres besides circuses and music-halls would have much astonished the citizens of fifty years ago.

Ayrshire men in all parts of the world will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Roger Montgomery, who represented the northern division of the county from 1874 up to the general election in April last. Although not highly gifted oratorically, Mr. Montgomery was a careful and useful member, and he had a happy knack of securing the friendship and favour of his constituency. He was succeeded in the representation of North Ayrshire by Mr. Cochran-Patrick, who is proving himself one of the most able representatives which Scotland has sent to the present Parliament. I remember well the feelings of mingled pleasure and disappointment with which the Conservative electors of the northern division of Ayrshire received the intelligence that Sir James Fergusson had accepted the office of Governor-General of Bombay. Sir James had been selected as the Conservative candidate at the general election; and while all were gratified that an appointment so honourable and useful had been conferred on him, they were dismayed at the prospect of having to select a candidate who did not possess the ability and connection of Sir James. The choice fell on Mr. Cochran-Patrick, who although belonging to an old Ayrshire family, was littleknown except as a gentleman who had attained some eminence in antiquarian and archæological pursuits. The general election arrived, and the wisdom of the choice wasfully demonstrated. The Liberal candidate, it will be remembered, was Mr. Balfour, the present Solicitor General, and a man of commanding ability. The speeches which he delivered attracted attention at a time when the country was satiated in political oratory. Mr. Cochran-Patrick, however, rose to the occasion. He proved himself a fluent and effective speaker, and all his utterances showed an acquaintance in political matters which was as gratifying to his party as it was unexpected. Mr. Cochran-Patrick was returned; and the Conservatives now declare that if they cannot be represented by Sir James Fergusson, then they would chose to be represented by Mr. Cochran-Patrick. He is at present in Ayrshire, and has recently spoken at several meetings. I heard him this week deliver an inaugural address to the Stewarton Conservative Association which was altogether unique in the moderation and strong common-sense displayed and the ability with which his arguments were presented.

It is sad enough to gauge growing prosperity by the number of trade disputes, but as we have the former we can only, in the present state of things, make the best—if there is a best—of the latter. The Clyde shipbuilding trade, almost dormant for a while, is again becoming vigorous. The success of the great liners lately launched for the White Star, Cunard, and Orient lines has brought back no little share of the prestige lost by strikes. Messrs. Elder and Co. are commissioned to build a couple of Australian steamers for the Oriental Company which are expected to make the passage in from 31 to 33 days—cutting off nearly a week from what not long ago was deemed a wonderful passage. Two new Cunard liners of 7,000 tons each are in order on the Clyde, and the firm I have mentioned are well on the way with a Transatlantic steamer that is expected to reach New York within a week. Quite a fleet of craft of less account are being built, and the banks of the ill-odoured stream are cheerful again with the din of hammermen and carpenters.

I regret to hear that the recovery of Colonel Mure, M.P. for Renfrewshire, is considered hopeless. In the event of a vacancy occurring, I learn that Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Bart., of Blythswood, will again contest the seat in the Conservative interest. He has already done so on three occasions. Once in 1874 he was successful, but the general election occurred before he had taken his seat, and he was then, and subsequently at the last general election, defeated by Colonel Mure.

## PARSEES AS THEY WERE.

### A HISTORY OF THE SASSANIAN DYNASTY.*

A WORK like this is an acquisition to the Gujrati language, in which it is written. The book has a decided merit in that, unlike most Gujrati, and indeed most Oriental works, the "History of the Sassanides" bears, from the first page to the last, unmistakeable evidence of an intimate acquaintance on the part of the authors with the subject.

The apathy of intelligent Parsees in neglecting to look behind or before the immediate wants of the hour, and the priggishness of upstart school-boys, whom an ill-devised system of education prepares for no particular purpose in life save that of fancying themselves superior to their betters, have completely divested the community of all sympathy with that which was glorious and good in the empire of their ancestors. Even the traditional stories of their prowess and splendour are consigned to the care of idlers who believe themselves to be dramatists, and serve only to while away the leisure hours of the illiterate class. If utter absence, of interest, in all that relates to the empire of their fore-fathers, may be taken as an indication of the estrangement of a people from their country, and consequently a mark of their fall as a nation, no people were ever so fallen as the Parsees of the present day. The name of Iran, for all practical purposes of an ennobling character is not known amongst them. Her splendid traditions, the stories of her grandeur and of the valour of her children, the history of her empire and emperors, the exposition of the philosophy of which she was the birthplace and home, excite in their hearts no patriot passion, no emotion. Neglect of their responsibility as a nation to hold fast by the obligations of the customs, habits, and religion handed down to them by their ancestry has deadened all their innate loveof father-land. Thatwhich was begun in such neglect has been developed by an unsuited course of home and academic training:and the Parsee of the present day is content even to have for his native tongue a language which, matched with his mother-tongue, "is as moonlight unto sunlight and as water unto wine." It might be a reasonable expectation to entertain that under the fostering care and tolerant rule of our Government our Parsee friends would have found leisure and opportunities to inaugurate a revival and to work back towards those landmarks which defined the greatness of their fathers; but all signs of such revival that they have hitherto presented are comprised in a silly attempt to distort the European hat into an unseemly shape which they fancy to be Persian, and in perpetrating all manner of buffoonery on the stage, under the impression that they are fighting over again the battles which once their ancestors fought.

So long, however, as there are Parsees who think it worth while to spend their energy in writing histories like this, and so long as such histories will find readers, so long there is hope that the traditional and historical teaching with which the annals of the dynasties of Persian monarchs abound will not be lost to the community.

The book before us gives an elaborate history of the last Parsee dynasty that reigned in Persia. The Medians and the Parthians had been the avowed enemies of the Zoroastrian Empire, whose resources they had strained, and whose faith they had tainted by an admixture of idolatry. Cyrus had established the Persian monarchy on a firm footing by freeing his country of these foreigners; and with the "annihilation" of the Parthians in the battle of Ormuzd, after three successive defeats suffered at the hands of the famous Ardeshir Babegan, in about 226 A. D., vanished the last trace of Parthian domination. Persia became free and unfettered, and under the wise and valiant sovereignty of the founder of the Sassanian dynasty she rose to be the first monarchy in the world, repeatedly defeating her Roman and Moslem rivals in the field. The decisive defeat of the last Parthian king, Artabanus IV., left the Persian monarch leisure and opportunities to extend his power; and in the period of more than four centuries during which the sovereignty of the Sassanides prevailed in Iran, Ardeshir had a line of successors who not only maintained, but vastly developed, the dimensions and sway of the empire. The dynasty consisted of twenty-five monarchs, including the founder, most of whom have left their names on the roll of history. Shapur I., who made Valerian his prisoner, Shapur II., who reigned for seventy years and contended for supremacy with no fewer than ten Roman emperors; Nosherwan Adel, which name is even to the present day a synonym for unbending justice; Khoshru Parvez, who subjugated the empire of which Constantinople was the capital, are a few of the names which were at once the admiration and the terror of the world in their time. They created an empire which spread over one-and-a-half million of square miles and established suzerainty over inferior empires. Nor is the history of the dynasty the relation of a mere purposeless struggle. It records instances of good government at home, founded on broad principles and a far-reaching policy. Encouragement of sciences and the fine arts, development of agriculture and other industries, measures for averting famines and similar visitations, and numerous such acts of wise internal administration, combined with victorious exploits abroad, had enabled the Sassanian monarchs of Persia, up to within a brief period before the battle of Nahávand, to establish their domination on so unshakeable a base that, under present conditions, it is impossible to suppose such an empire would be suffered to be so thoroughly devastated as was that of Persia at the will and mercy of the conqueror of the hour. It is scarcely possible, even at this distance of time, to realise so sudden and complete a fall of so powerful and vast an empire. No decline preceded the fall, and no reverses worth speaking of had warned the Persians of the catastrophe which the series of Arab incursions culminating in the battle of Nahávand brought upon them about the middle of the seventh century A. D.

the authors of the "History Sassanides" make the reader him acquainted with the chief features of the reign of each of the Sassanian kings, with his character, with his achievements, in fact with everything which makes the study of history instructive and interesting. With the help of Firdousi, and of Rawlinson in a greater degree, the Parsees have now given them, for the first time, a really good historical sketch of their mother-country and her Sassanian kings; and they might do worse than carefully study it. Though the last, it was, perhaps, the most powerful and the most enlightened dynasty of home rulers Iran has had, and its incomparable achievements abroad and masterly domestic policy make the relation of its history a work of no easy accomplishment. While the Gujrati history was being written, the appearance of Rawlinson's last great work threw so much new light on the events of the period that the authors had, we are told, to re-write parts of their narrative. The fact shows that they have shirked no pains to make the history complete, and they may be congratulated on the result. We regret to note that they are not free from the besetting sin of Parsee writers of Gujarati, namely, the misuse of guttural palatal and dental letters—we could even show mis-shapen sentences here and there; but the comparative scarcity of errors of this nature in the book we take to be a proof of the authors' acquaintance with Gujrati in a greater degree than Parsees in general can, or care to claim with it. For twelve hundred years, and more, the Parsees have repelled Gujrati, though it has become their native language; and they have made no effort to return to the incomparably superior language of Iran, their mother-tongue. Without a thorough acquaintance with that language, it would have been impossible to have produced such a work as the one before us; for the one striking characteristic of it is, that the tone, both of the thoughts and the language, the burden of the notes, the conclusions which the authors venture on certain prominent events, all smack of a genuine Persianism which neither the Hindooised, easy-going Parsee *paterfamilias* nor the so-called Europeanised "Young Parsee" may hope to attain.

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* *History of the Sassanides:* being a chronicle of the Monarchs of the Sassanian Dynasty of Ancient Persia; collated by Messrs. Burjorjee Palonjee Desai and Palonjee Burjorjee Desai, Bombay: Duftar Ashkara Press, A. Y.

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## THE MYSORE JEWELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is said that the valuation of the jewels set forth by the recent examination amounted to forty lakhs instead of thirty-six lakhs of rupees, as was recorded by Colonel Elliot in 1868, thereby showing an increase of four lahks of rupees. This clearly indicates that many more inaccuracies are still to be found if a close examination is made. The recent examination is said to have been finished *in ten days*, while Colonel Elliot was unable to finish the same in about two months in 1868, and Mr. Gordon himself was not able to finish it in 1872 ! ! These are all points that are not to be lost sight of. The next thing of consequence is the dewanship of Mysore. Strong rumours are afloat as to Mr. Rangacharlu's appointment, and that it is to come off early next month. It is also said that he has already selected men of his own country and clique to be his secretaries, assistants, &c. What is to become of Mysore when the country is left entirely under their charge, who have no sympathy for the people and their Sovereign?

Mysore, Nov. 16. A COSMOPOLITAN.

## BATHING IN PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" would be my reply to the indignation expressed in "Pro bono publico's" letter of Saturday last, about the natives making wells their bathing-places. Were the writer's mind as free from afterthoughts as those children of Nature are, he would certainly see no scandal where no scandal exists. No native, under any circumstances, will expose himself or herself in an indecent manner, "semi-nude" as they are. I, on the contrary, have always admired the clever manner in which a Hindoo woman, for instance, is able to change her dress entirely before everybody without exposing herself in the least. How does the writer ever manage to pass the streets without "disgust" seing so many only "fig-leafed" people, as a woodcutter or cooly is hardly more? In fashionable watering places in Europe our bathing in company is certainly not so innocent, although gentlemen, and especially ladies, are perfectly dressed, for many of the latter's pretty dresses show more than thy hide. Our civilisation has educated, but unfortunatly in the meantime corrupted, the mind so that it sees and thinks what Nature in itself does not suggest.

NATURE.

## VINGORLA DISASTER RELIEF FUND.

### GENERAL FUND.

To be apportioned by Committee.

| | Rs. as. p. | Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged .. | 575 0 0 | |
| Amount received from Kurrachee Committee .. .. .. | 694 4 0 | |
| | | 1,269 4 0 |

### NATIVE SUFFERERS' FUND.

| | Rs. as. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged .. | 2,451 14 8 | |
| Amount received from Kurrachee Committee .. .. .. | 330 6 0 | |
| Amount transferred from European Widows' Fund as explained below, | 50 0 0 | |
| | | 2,832 4 8 |

### EUROPEAN WIDOWS' FUND,

| | Rs. as. p. | Rs. as. p. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged .. | | 12,432 12 4 | |
| *Deduct*— | | | |
| Amount transferred to Native Sufferer's Fund at the request of Mr. Curreembhoy Ebraim, being half the amount of his subscription, the whole of which he originally subscribed to European Widows' Fund .. | 50 0 0 | | |
| Amount short remitted by one subscriber, whose whereabouts are unknown .. .. | 10 0 0 | 60 0 0 | |
| | | | 12,372 12 4 |
| *Add*— | | | |
| Amount collected in Calcutta .. | | | 2,314 15 6 |
| Amount received from Kurrachee Committee .. .. .. | | | 1,088 10 0 |
| Amount subscribed by Lodge "Rising Sun" .. .. | | | 20 0 0 |
| Amount subscribed by J. L. M. .. | | | 102 1 6 |
| | | | 20,000 0 0 |

### GENERAL FUND.

| | Rs. as. p. | Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of subscriptions .. .. .. | | 1,269 4 0 |
| Expenses of collecting and administering all the funds, as per memo. below .. .. .. | 383 7 0 | |
| Amount apportioned to European Widows' Fund .. .. .. | 751 13 7 | |
| Amount apportioned to Native Sufferers' Fund .. .. .. | 133 15 5 | |
| | | 1,269 4 0 |

### NATIVE SUFFERERS' FUND.

| | Rs. as. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount subscribed to this Fund .. | 2,832 4 8 | |
| Amount received from General Fund, | 133 15 5 | |
| | | 2,966 4 1 |

*Divided as follows:*—

| | Rs. as. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Moorbai, widow .. | 204 9 1 | |
| Umrut, widow .. .. | 204 9 1 | |
| Jetha Jewraj .. .. | 204 9 1 | |
| Esterbai, and 4 children under 10 years of age .. | 613 11 7 | |
| Veljee Canjee, on behalf of his brother's widow and 2 children .. .. | 409 2 2 | |
| Widow of Cursondass Virjee .. .. .. | 204 9 1 | |
| Prami, widow .. .. | 204 9 1 | |
| Lilbae, widow .. .. | 204 9 1 | |
| Khoorsey Thackersey on behalf of 3 infants .. | 306 13 8 | |
| Jewraj Ramjee, on behalf of his mother-in-law .. | 204 9 1 | |
| Damodhur Jetha, on behalf of a boy named Doolub Rowjee, who lost father, mother, sister & brothers | 204 9 1 | |
| | | 2,966 4 1 |

### EUROPEAN WIDOWS' FUND.

| | Rs. as. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount subscribed to this Fund .. | 15,898 7 4 | |
| Amount received from General Fund | 751 13 7 | |
| | | 16,650 4 11 |

*Divided as follows:*—

| | Rs. as. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Stewart .. .. | 5,550 1 8 | |
| Mrs. Byrnes .. .. | 5,550 1 8 | |
| Mrs. Wildin .. .. | 5,550 1 7 | |
| | | 16,650 4 11 |

### ABSTRACT.

| | Rs. as. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Total amount subscribed .. .. | | 20,000 0 0 |
| Apportioned to European widows .. | 16,650 4 11 | |
| Apportioned to the natives .. | 2,966 4 1 | |
| Expenses .. .. .. .. | 383 7 0 | |
| | | 20,000 0 0 |

*Memo of expenses.*

| | Rs. as. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Telegram to Kurrachee .. | [illegible] | |
| *Bombay Samachar* advertising charges .. | 20 0 0 | |
| *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* advertising charges .. | 217 1 0 | |
| *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* advertising charges .. | 81 8 0 | |
| *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* advertising charges .. | 10 2 0 | |
| Telegram to Kurrachee .. | 1 0 0 | |
| Telegram to Kurrachee .. | 2 0 0 | |
| Telegram to Kurrachee .. | 1 0 0 | |
| Expenses in Kurrachee .. | 1 6 0 | |
| *Satya Mitra*, advertising notice .. | 12 12 0 | |
| *Bombay Samachar* .. | 10 12 9 | |
| *Bombay Jame Jamshed* .. | 10 13 3 | |
| | | 383 7 0 |

JAS. L. MACKAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

## OVUM IN OVO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The inner egg mentioned in my former letter had a hard shell and contained yolk *alone*. The white filled the remaining space in the egg, that portion between the inner egg and the outer shell containing no yolk whatever.

E. M.

## THE TEST OF FACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day, when claiming for the Corporation the exercise of a sound judgment in deciding to have nothing to do with the working of the C. D. Act, you remark that "the Corporation did not ignore the fact that a very serious physical evil exists, and that it is most desirable to combat it by means which are in themselves just and expedient." If by the expression "that a very serious physical evil exists" you mean that the diseases of
which the C. D. Act takes cognisance are wid
spread in Bombay, then I say that the proofs whi
were offered by Government in their resoluti
which was read to the Corporation the other d
and which were supported by Sir Frank Sou
have completely failed to show that the C. D.
diseases are in any way excessive in Bombay.
Government resolution showed that 160 wom
been placed under lock-up treatment. Sir
Souter gave the number as 220. Now, if you co
Sir, that these 220 persons include every sin
of disease, apparent, supposed, or imagin
will, as you must, arrive at the conclusio
representations which were made to Gov
several medical men, and which were
Government to the Corporation, were h
ed with gas, were, in fact, more sen
real.

Take the fact that after the most ca
including microscopic investigatio
found in this city, containing
women of a certain class, only
examining experts would not
fectly free from disease. It
against these 220 women that
from the more serious form of di
required to be locked up. Not
tion, and probably a very la
only cases of suspicion. Of t
legal proof of the presen
disease referred to was re
the number of cases would d
When thus looked upon, i
search for that type of dise
in Bombay has resulted i
exaggeration of the state
ward. But taking Sir
220, and remembering th
this number includes ev
bable case, and every

that the sweeping allegations made have been utterly disproved by the facts which the men who are absolutely interested in the maintenance of a compulsory lock-hospital have themselves brought forward. When the scourge alleged to be so prevalent can only be found to exist, or to be suspected, in one case in every 45, what other conclusion can be arrived at except that the disease, so far from being a "very serious physical evil" in Bombay is an evil of the most modest proportions? The "fact," then, which you say was not ignored by the Corporation, namely, "that a very serious physical evil exists," is not a fact in the sense that syphilis is a wide-spread or unusually prevalent disease amongst the prostitute class in Bombay. So the C. D. Act was sought to be foisted upon the Corporation, by clamour, by immensely long quotations, and by "facts" which have collapsed as soon as the work of practical examination was begun. Can there be any doubt about the soundness of the decision at which the Corporation arrived?

Nov. 20. OBSERVER.

*** The expression referred to by our correspondent did not mean that the disease in question was widespread, but that it was in itself unquestionably of a sufficiently serious character. We are perfectly aware, however, that even on this point the facts are greatly exaggerated by the advocates of the C. D. Act.—ED. *B. G.*

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT an adjourned special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Friday afternoon to consider the budget estimates for 1881, there were present:—The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., chairman, Dr. T. Blaney, Surgeon Major H. Cook, Messrs. deQuadros, J. R. Duxbury, Edwin Richard Freeborn, Grattan Geary, John Gordon, D. E. Gostling, James Greaves, H. E. Jacomb, D. S. Kemp, W. Maidment, F. Mathew, Capt. H. Morland Messrs. John Pinkerton, W. M. Wood, Atmaram Pandurang, Anundrao N. Dabulker, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Byramjee Nussurwanjee Servai, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hirjee Ardasir Dady, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Hurrichand Sadashewjee, J. P. Kapadia, Janardhan Gopal, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Khanderao C. Bedarkar, K. R. Cama, Lukhmidas Khimjee, M. N. Banajee, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, N. B. Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Phirozshaw M. Mehta, R. N. Khote, Shantaram Narayen, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder.

The Chairman, when the estimates for water-rate came on for sanction, said an application was sent by the Anjuman-i-Islam to the Town Council proposing a further reduction in the rates charged at present for the supply of water to their religious places of worship. The Town Council did not think fit to make a distinction between one class of community and another, and, consequently, resolved that no reduction of water-rates could be made in favour of the Mahomedans, and that they should pay at the uniform rate of three annas per thousand gallons of water used in their mosques. Not being satisfied with this result of their application, the Anjuman sent up a petition to Government, whose reply was of the same character.

Mr. Barrow then, at the request of the Chairman, read the resolution of Government upon the petition of the Anjuman-i-Islam.

Mr. Bedarkar asked whether Government could have granted the prayers of the Anjuman in opposition to the resolution of the Town Council under the present Municipal Act.

The Chairman replied he did not think that Government had any power to interfere in their decisions. He ordered the resolution to be read to show that the Government also concurred in the reasonableness of the decision which the Town Council had arrived at with respect to the petition.

Mr. Nowrojee, before speaking to the question about which he had given notice, begged leave to remark that it was not fair that Government should be supplied with water at two-thirds the ordinary rate, which was 12 annas per 1,000 gallons. It was true that this was in pursuance of an old arrangement with the Municipality made at a time when its management was in the hands of the Bench of Justices. But that could not be called a perpetual arrangement binding on the Corporation as constituted under the Acts of 1872 and 1878. Mr. Nowrojee, threfore, put it to the meeting whether they should not now take some steps to put an end to the distinction, and treat Government establishments in the same way as all private establishments.

Mr. M. N. Banajee said that last year the subject was discussed in the Town Council, and the opinion of counsel was taken; when they were told—at least that was Mr. Banajee's impression—that they had no right to recede from the agreement which they had made with Government.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.—It is true that a lawyer did give his [illegible] that effect but it is a question whether
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section imposed the following obligation on the Municipal Commissioner, that he shall be bound to keep the water-works in good repair and supply to the rate-payers the estimated quantity per head. Now, that being his legal obligation, if the rate-payers were not supplied with the estimated quantity, or were not supplied at all, he exposed himself to an action of damages similar to that which was brought recently by a rate-payer of the city of Madras, who succeeded in recovering damages against the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Nowrojee did not say that the rate-payers of Bombay would adopt any such analogous proceedings, because he looked forward hopefully to the time when the question of water-supply would be placed on such a satisfactory footing as to obviate the necessity of any such legal measures being adopted. But there stood the legal obligation to keep the water-works in an effective condition—effective for the purpose of supplying the rate-payers of Bombay with the estimated quantity per head—and the necessity of that supply being given to the fullest extent would be considered to be greater as soon as their drainage came into operation. Therefore, in view of the provisions of the Act just quoted by the speaker, he wished to know if the Municipal Commissioner had taken the necessary measures to ascertain from the inspectors of the Water-works Department if the estimated quantity of water was supplied to rate-payers; and he asked the Commissioner to submit to the Corporation the arrangements in detail that he and the Water-works Department under him might have made with regard to the distribution of water. Mr. Nowrojee further suggested to the Municipal Commissioner the advisability of publishing in the English and vernacular papers advertisements announcing to the rate-payers the hours at which the different sections or districts would receive their supply of water. Referring to the question of the enormous waste of water that took place in private gardens, and was complained of by the Executive Engineer and the Engineer on special duty, he (Mr. Nowrojee) said it was an evil which ought to be promptly remedied; and he wished to know what steps, if any, the Municipal Commissioner had taken in regard to the matter. The necessity of doing something to prevent the waste of water in gardens would be obvious to the Corporation when he brought to their notice the fact that recently about 500 notices had been served by the Engineering Department requiring petty traders and shopkeepers to fix meters for their supply of water. The premises they occupied were, for the most part, small, the rental ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 a month. If they had been obliged to fix meters to their premises, would it not be an anomaly and a distinction to compel petty shop-keepers and dealers to provide their premises with meters, and to let all the wealthy landlords, the owners of large bungalows and gardens situated on the Malabar Hill, Breach Candy Road, and such other localities use as much water as they liked without let or hinderance, and without being compelled to pay for the same by meter? (Hear, hear.) This was manifestly an unjust arrangement, and therefore he (Mr. Nowrojee) called upon the Municipal Commissioner to state whether that injustice should not be remedied and put a stop to at once, and whether the wealthy owners and occupiers of bungalows should not be placed on the same footing with petty dealers and shopkeepers by compelling them to put meters.

The Chairman asked Mr. Nowrojee to read counsel's opinion upon the subject.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.—It was taken on my motion, Mr. Chairman, and I am perfectly aware of it. I have studied the matter very carefully, and I am well acquainted with it. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said he was glad to hear that; but he thought that when two such lawyers as Mr. Latham and Mr. Macpherson said that a certain agreement was binding upon the Corporation (hear, hear), he should certainly not venture on any precipitous action in face of their declared opinion.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said a judge's opinion was the best in such matters, because who knew but that some other counsel might give his opinion quite the other way?

Mr. Geary asked if there was any explanation of the complaint made by Mr. Nowrojee, that petty traders and shopkeepers were supplied water by meter.

The Municipal Commissioner said the explanation was easy. He thought that under the bye-laws of the Act all persons using water for the purpose of trade were liable to be charged by meter, whereas people having gardens were charged otherwise. The Commissioner further said that those whom Mr. Nowrojee referred to got water for the purposes of their trade, and were consequently bound to be charged by meter.

Mr. Nowrojee said there was a portion of the Municipal Act which gave full power and authority to the Commissioner to compel the owner of any house where he might think waste was going on to put on a meter. There was a section in the Act by which he was empowered to supply water, whenever he should consider it necessary, either according to the amount of income or by meter measurement. By virtue of that power and authority given to him under the Act, he could easily compel all the owners of large bungalows and gardens to put meters, which at present all the petty shop-keepers and traders in Bombay were required to do.

The Commissioner said he begged Mr. Nowrojee's pardon. These people were not unjustly dealt with: they were bound to pay by meter for the water which they used for the purpose of trade. With regard to the other question, the Commissioner said the Town Council's sanction was necessary before he could do anything in the matter. When the subject was brought a month ago before the Town Council, they refused to supply water to gardens by meter, and he (the Commissioner) must say that he quite agreed with what the Town Council then decided, namely, that the best plan would be to fix a certain charge by agreement entered into with owners of every garden.

Mr. Barrow, at the request of the Chairman, here read the by-laws to which the Commissioner referred. He was also asked to read some correspondence which had arisen with reference to the questions asked by Mr. Nowrojee.

Mr. Gostling said he begged to propose that in view of the waste of Tulsi and Vehar water that is believed daily to take place throughout Bombay from defective house connections—as occupiers under the system of paying for water by assessment upon rental have no pecuniary interest in lessening this waste, while the present rate

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the number of meters used the more the income in fact, should his proposition be adopted and acted upon, the water income would increase by "leaps and bounds," and after a few years' experience the meter rate at present suggested to be fixed could be still further reduced without the Municipality suffering any loss. The present meter rate was high, but it did not bring a correspondingly large income. The fact was that people declined to use Vehar or Tulsi water, because it was so dear, and resorted to other means for their supply of water. The mills, for instance, built tanks of their own for the supply of water to their boilers, &c., and the result was that their income from this source was steadily diminishing. In the two years, 1878 and 1879, they had sustained a loss of Rs. 14,000. In this connection the speaker alluded to the recent accident at the Prince of Wales Mills, where the boiler burst on account of the great accumulation of salt water which was drawn from a tank. Mr. Gostling brought forward this instance to show that our mills and factories would, instead of going to the expense of building tanks for their supply of water, readily pay meter rate if it were reduced to a reasonable amount. In the interest of the rising and thriving mill industry of the city, which gave employment to 50,000 people, they should, if from no other consideration, reduce the meter rate. They should treat in a fair and liberal way an industry to which Bombay was and would be indebted to a great extent for its prosperity. Again, the rate of water supplied to railway companies had been raised from 2 annas per 1,000 gallons to 12 annas, and the Bandora Municipality were charged Re. 1-8 per 1,000 gallons. The enlightened and liberal policy which Mr. Gostling said he advocated for the mill industry of Bombay in this respect, he wished to extend to them also. With respect to gardens, which were here a necessity, not a luxury, Mr. Gostling said they must be dealt with in the same liberal way. If the owners of gardens were charged at the rate of four annas per thousand gallons, the income of the Municipality from this source would increase greatly. There would then be no inclination to water gardens surreptitiously with Vehar and Tulsi water, and the owners would not allow the water to waste, as they did now. (Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.—Hear, hear.) If a man having a house and garden were allowed the use of water at the rate of four annas, he would have a meter immediately, because then he would see that it would pay him to do so. This was an important consideration, because it was only when self-interest came into play, said Mr. Gostling, that any radical reform might be expected. The speaker concluded with the remark that the reasonable reduction of rate he advocated would put Government, public companies; and private individuals upon the same level, and then no more would the unpleasant question arise, as to why Government should be supplied with water at the rate of eight annas per 1,000 gallons and private individuals and mills at 12 annas.

Mr. Geary, in seconding the proposition of Mr. Gostling, said he thought it was a matter worth considering whether they should not put an effective check upon waste by encouraging the introduction of meters throughout the town. The meters would, no doubt, act as a deterrent on those who, under the circumstances, were not over-anxious to prevent the enormous waste of water now going on. If by reducing the rate one-half, there was an increase in the number of meters, they would not only be safe regarding their present income, but it would largely increase. The facts so clearly set forth by Mr. Gostling showed that they might reasonably hope that the number of meters would rapidly increase if a reasonable reduction were made in the rates. He (Mr. Geary) did not think he should, after the exhaustive speech of the previous speaker, say anything more upon the subject than simply put it to the meeting whether a proposition which devised means for increasing their income from water without encouraging waste was not worth considering.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury then proposed his amendment that with a view to increase the income from water-supply, the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council be recommended to consider the advisability of supplying mills and workshops and public companies with water by meter measurement at six annas per thousand gallons, a minimum charge being for 2,000 gallons per day; that water be charged for religious and charitable institutions, for irrigation, and for building purposes at three annas per thousand gallons upon the quantity consumed: and that houses, with or without gardens, and all other buildings, be charged according to assessment, as at present. Mr. Duxbury said that if Mr. Gostling's proposition were carried out in its entirety, it would bear hard upon individuals in certain cases. For instance, the owner of a large house bringing an income of Rs. 500 would, instead of paying Rs 15 according to assessment, purchase water by meter, and pay a comparatively trifling sum for the water which he used; whereas, a poor widow Military Square who kept a number of lodgers to eke out a bare sustenance would have to pay about six rupees (metre rate) instead of three for the water she used. Mr. Duxbury went on to say they were told that there were about 22,000 houses in Bombay; and assuming that 15,000 of these were supplied with meters, and the cost of each meter was Rs. 50, the capital invested would amount to Rs. 7,50,000. Estimating the depreciation at 10 per cent., the amount would come to Rs. 75,000. If this was capitalized, the sum required would be fifteen lakhs. Again, if they allowed ten per cent. per annum for cost of repairs and maintenance, the capital would reach the total of thirty-seven lakhs and-a-half, which would be required to supply 15,000 houses with meters. Rather than it should come to that, it would be better far, said Mr. Duxbury, to invest such a large capital in building another Vehar or Tulsi, to place an ample supply of water at a cheap rate within the reach of everybody, and get a large revenue by thus increasing the consumption. Under Mr. Gostling's plan a regular army of persons would have to be employed to read the meters, or, in other words, to register the consumption. These men would certainly not be above bribery or corruption, and the hands of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and his colleagues would then be full of work. (Laughter.) On the other hand, Mr. Duxbury said, his proposition would bring their supply of water within the reach of the mill and other industries of the city and of the owners of gardens on payment of a reasonable sum. It was a fallacy to suppose that a reduction of rate in every case would necessarily bring a reduction of revenue. In this connection Mr. Duxbury said that the reduction of rates lately effected on the local trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was attended with an increase of thousands of passengers. Therefore, generally speaking, Mr. Duxbury was in favour of as much reduction of water rate as possible, in order that its free use might promote cleanliness and prevent contagious diseases of the skin, especially among the lower classes. In conclusion, Mr. Duxbury hoped that his proposition would commend itself to the approval of the members.

Mr. Byramjee N. Servai seconded Mr. Duxbury's
mendment.

Captain Morland, with regard to the question of
pplying water to mills and public companies by
ter at the rate of six annas per thousand
ons, said that they should in that case have to
ly double the quantity of water to get the same
ue that they derived at present, and they must
e their water-supply considerably before
any such change. The water-rate had been
fter very long consideration by the Town
and confirmed by the Corporation; and
fore thought that unless there were some
nore real and more forcible than had been
to them by the previous speakers, they
dhere to their present rates.

zshaw Mehta said it appeared to him that
adopt a more moderate course rather
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ust pause before adopting either
f Mr. Gostling or Mr. Duxbury.
uments of both the gentlemen
ible, still their resolutions com-
a certain recommendation
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carefully consider the matter.
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be lightly passed

The Chairman said the question of water-supply was so important that it would be well that they should first hear the opinion of the Town Council, and, above all, its Chairman, upon it, and then the Corporation might commit itself to a certain course after deliberately weighing all the facts of the case laid before them. The Chairman now expressed his wish to close the discussion, if no one intended to speak upon the subject.

Mr. Gostling as well as Mr. Duxbury withdrew their propositions, and simply referred them to the Commissioner and Town Council for consideration and report, as suggested by Mr. Mehta. Mr. Mehta's proposition was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy asked under what section of the Municipal Act they referred the subject to the Municipal Commissioner and Town Council, and what the Corporation would do if they declined to consider it.

The Chairman.—Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

The following propositions were then unanimously agreed to:—

Proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. R. N. Khote, that the budget estimate for the halalcore cess for the year 1881 be passed at Rs. 2,30,300, and that the cess be fixed at a sum not exceeding Rs. 7, nor less than four annas per mensem, in respect of any one house or building on any one separate holding of land; in other cases at 3 per cent. of the annual value of any house or building, or separate holding of land.

Proposed by Dr. Thomas Blaney, and seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, that the estimate of income under the head of returns from property and miscellaneous for the year 1881 be passed at Rs. 3,79,000.

Proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, that the budget estimates of water rates for the year 1881 be passed at Rs. 3,65,800, and that the rate be levied on the following scale:—water when delivered through meter to be charged at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons; Government at two-thirds of the public rate; places of worship at 3 annas per 1,000 gallons—for water not supplied through meter 3½ per cent. on the first Rs. 100 of the assessed monthly rental of the house or property, 2 per cent. on the second Rs. 100, and 1½ per cent. on the third and each succeeding one hundred of the assessed monthly rental of the house or property—no house or property to be supplied with water at a less charge than 12 annas per mensem.

Proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Saklatwala, that the estimate of the total income for 1881, including Rs. 90,000 Government contribution to the police, be passed at Rs. 31,19,250, together with cash balance of Rs. 8,00,000: total Rs. 39,19,250.

The Corporation then adjourned.

## MR. J. M. MACLEAN AND THE CHISWICK CONSERVATIVES.

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On Thursday evening, 21st Oct., the members of the Chiswick Conservative Association held a meeting in the schoolroom, Strand-on-the-Green, Grove Park, Chiswick, when the chair was taken by B. Hardy, Esq., and among the members present we noticed Messrs. Norman, Winkley, Johnson, Pritchard, Cork, Hunt, &c.

The meeting was convened chiefly for the purpose of listening to an address by J. M. Maclean, Esq., formerly editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and chairman of the Bombay Town Council, and now of Grove Park, Chiswick.

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Maclean commented at some length on the financial and Irish policy of the present Government. Referring to the beer tax, he remarked that it was an imposition, and merely done to secure the support of the farmers, and was against the interests of the brewers and publicans; he had also increased the income-tax upon the middle classes from whom he received no support; and this was done with the aim of securing a surplus at the end of the year. After reviewing the Irish policy of the Government, Mr. Hardy stated that there were 847 voters on the roll at Chiswick at the last election; the Conservative candidates received 526 promises, and about 500 voted. At the present time there were about 950 voters on the register, and the Conservatives had 600 promises of votes, and they knew that a great many who had voted as Liberals at the last election would now vote for the Conservative candidates.

Mr. Maclean, who met with a cordial reception, in commencing his address remarked that as it was the first meeting they had held for a few months, a general survey of the political situation might be useful. There had been two issues placed before the constituencies at the general election by Lord Beaconsfield. One was that Ireland should be kept as an integral part of the empire, and the other that peace should be maintained in Europe. They had now had nearly six months' experience of Liberal administration, and what had been done with Ireland? In a large portion of that country no law now existed; the Queen's writ did not run, and the only authority obeyed was that of the Land League, whose aim was to drive all the landlords out of the country, and whose conspiracy against English law was supported by acts of mutilation and assassination. Mr. Parnell himself could hardly believe that his scheme would be economically good for Ireland. One of that gentleman's complaints was that whenever a farmer was evicted half-a-dozen other persons were ready to compete for succession. Supposing that the land was transferred from the present landlords to the tenant actually in occupation, how would that satisfy the other competing farmers and the labouring class under them? The fact was, Mr. Parnell's main object, as he himself frankly avowed, was to drive out the landlords as the representatives of English rule, and having settled the tenant proprietory on the land, he hoped in that way to break down English rule altogether in Ireland. How had the present Government dealt with this conspiracy? They made concessions to the Home Rulers, and so to win their support until things had come to such a pass that only recently a deputation of Irish landlords, representing not only themselves but all the loyal and law-abiding people of Irland, called on the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary, and asked the unprecedented question whether the Government intended to protect their lives and property, or whether they should have to defend themselves. He maintained that the object and first duty of a Government was to defend life and property. A Government was an association formed by citizens of a State for that purpose, and when a Government failed to do its duty in that way the first and most inalienable of all the rights of man was to defend his own life and property. Still the Government hesitated, and professed so much in respect for the liberty of the subject in Ireland that they were going to take weeks, and possibly months, to find out whether the law could be made to bring to punishment the leaders of this conspiracy. Mr. Forster must now, the speaker thought, bitterly regret the careless way in which he held up the House of Lords to public odium as the oppressors of Ireland, in having rejected the measures proposed by the Government in the hope of propitiating the Home Rulers; for since he attacked the peers one peer had been assassinated, and Mr. Parnell had gone so far as to denounce Lord Lansdowne personally as one of the worst landlords: a denunciation equivalent to marking him down for assassination. With reference to foreign affairs, Lord Beaconsfield concluded the Treaty of Berlin to save Turkey from being swallowed up by Russia. That was the real spirit of the treaty which Mr. Gladstone, now taking advantage of the letter of one or two of its clause's strove turn into an instrument for completing the ruin of the Turk. As to the concert of Europe, Germany, Austria, and France and joined the concert, not in order to co-operate with Mr. Gladstone, but to watch over and restrain him in his imprudence when he seemed likely to break the peace of Europe. Lord Beaconsfield had clearly seen that if the Turkish empire were broken up, either Russia or Austria must become the principal power in what was now European Turkey. The interests of Russia were directly opposed to those of England, and therefore the late Prime Minister intended to draw closer the English alliance with Austria, which was backed by the German empire, Mr. Gladstone, however, had, while still out of office, denounced Austria as an enemy to his plans for the regeneration of South-Estern Europe; and no sooner was he in office, than he threw himself into the arms of Russia, and lately in conjunction with that power he had attempted to carry out a naval demonstration which, but for the judicious advice given by Germany and Austria to the Sultan, and the refusal of these powers and of France to any actual hostilities, would by this time have plunged us again into a European war. The outcome of Mr. Gladstone's policy towards the Turk was that he had for ever alienated that power. He had also estranged Germany and Austria, and made them suspicious of England; so that the hint had already been thrown out that those two powers might feel it to their interest to come to terms with Russia for the partition of Turkey. France, too, on who Mr. Gladstone had so much relied, was looking on with cynical indifference, and it seemed probable that the allies which Mr. Gladstone would soon have to count upon for upholding British interests on the Mediterranen were the heroic Greeks and the heroic Montenegrins (laughter.) It appeared that the Greeks were determined go to war on their own account, and England, it was said, was bound in honour to support them, though England had refused at the Berlin Congress to be a party to a scheme for supporting the claims of the Greeks by force of arms. The speaker asked if it was possible that a Government like the present, which had been called into power to preserve peace, would rush into a dangerous adventure of going to war to uphold the Greeks. Even if Mr. Gladstone were resolved to do so, it seemed hardly possible that Mr. Bright would stain his conscience with blood guiltiness at the close of what every one allowed to be a grand and noble career by becoming the executioner either of Albanians or Turks. Everybody knew that if Mr. Bright were out of office he would say "Perish Montenegro, perish Greece rather than that the blood of one Englishman should be shed on their behalf," and if he were so inconsistent as to follow Mr. Gladstone in going to war with Greece now, the next time Mr. Bright from the height of austere virtue denounced the fools and knaves who presumed to differ from him, one of his opponents might address him in the strong language which the apostle Paul used in denouncing as a whited wall the chief priest who sat in the seat of judgment to preach what he did not practise (hear, hear). In speaking of Colonial matters, Mr. Maclean said he thought it was a pity that critics in the country should always assume that in any quarrel between the whites and blacks in the English colonies their own countrymen were sure to be in the wrong. Such critics seemed never to suppose that the colonists might know their own business best. The colonists went about constantly with their lives in their hands, and they were but few against the countless swarms of savages in South Africa, and probably knew better than English journalists that disarmament was necessary to save themselves from annihilation. The speaker spoke in high terms of Sir Bartle Frere and his South African policy, saying that history would give the verdict in favour. What he had done was, in his own words, a great service to the empire, and not a great crime, for Sir Bartle Frere was one of the last men in the world to support purely English prejudices against native interests, or to commence a war against a native tribe unless he felt that this was a stern necessity. He had known Sir Bartle in India, and he could say that no man had been more noted for his considerate and genial treatment of the natives in that country, and no English ruler had ever so endeared himself to the native population. Sir Bartle Frere was the last man who would make himself the instrument in carrying out an unjust policy towards their weaker fellow subjects in any part of the empire, and the speaker maintained that in their dealings with the colonists they should not count too closely the money spent in helping them with Imperial troops. It was all very well to say now that we were spending millions for the colonists and got nothing in return, but the time might come when England herself would be engaged in a great war in Europe, and then, when she sought the sympathy and help of the great English speaking communities established throughout the world, how would she like the reply made to her that she left the colonies to fight for themselves in their distress, and now she must fight her own battles alone. Speaking upon Indian affairs, Mr. Maclean said he could not join in the criticisms that had been passed on the conduct of the present Government with regard to the affairs in Afghanistan. He could not see that they were to blame for the disaster to British arms near Kandahar.—(hear, hear)—and he applauded their wise policy in sending that splendid soldier, General Roberts, at the head of a force that could go anywhere and do anything to avenge the defeat of General Burrows. He trusted that they would still be persuaded to retain Kandahar, for though it appeared to be the belief of a portion of the London Press that the only persons qualified to express an opinion on Indian affairs were those who knew nothing whatever about them, the English Government must be guided by the military and civil servants in India, who were responsible for the safety and honour of the empire, and he believed there was no doubt that their opinion was highly favourable to the retention of Kandahar. He considered it a pity that the decision was not made at once, for by accepting a compromise to keep Kandahar during the winter months, and waiting till spring to decide what should be done with it, the Government simply put a premium on agitation in that country, since every claimant would think it his interest to put as much pressure as possible on the English Government, and to do his utmost to create further disturbance, in order to induce us we ought to leave the country. Mr. Maclean went on to speak of the agitation raised at home by some Radicals who were of no great account against the House of Lords. The great danger was that this agitation would be kept up because Mr. Gladstone's temperament was so excitable and reckless, and he was so ready to act violently on any impulse which seized him, that every visionary in the country believed that he had a possible ally in the Prime Minister. That was illustrated by the remark made by Mr. Briggs, at at the meeting in the Crystal Palace, after the debate on the Prince Imperial's memorial, when he said that he did not object to the opposition of the Government to his motion, because although Mr. Gladstone formally voted against him, he knew that his heart was with him. That was a feeling possibly not unjustified by facts which all Radicals entertained with regard to Mr. Gladstone. The truth was all these wild ideas spring up and find adherents, because, as the Germans would say Mr. Gladstone's "elective affinities" are in sympathy with schemers who have anything new to propose. He ridiculed the notion to change the British Constitution so as to make one assembly, elected annually, reflect every caprice of the population, and possess the absolute and unchecked rule of the State. Alluding to Dr. Johnson's saying that a big debt was like round shot, it might hit or miss; but small debts, like small shot, were sure to pepper, you somewhere, he said that the worst tyranny conceivable was that of the majority of a large popular assembly, and that was why Democracies always ended in despotism, because the people felt that the rule of a single tyrant would be less oppressive than a perpetual worrying from a multitude of petty tyrants. Speaking on Lord Monteagle's speech at a recent meeting of the Chelsea Democratic Club, Mr. Maclean said he was afraid the Radicals did not understand that the noble lord was "quizzing" them. In fact, as Leopold the First of Belgium once told a revolutionary mob, that if they did not want him to remain there as king he would be perfectly happy to leave them; that he had a good deal of money in the funds and a fine house in England, and he did not want the trouble of governing them unless they were content to have him as king, so Lord Monteagle, in effect, told the Chelsea Radicals that some of the members of the House of Lords were quite ready to give up their legislative powers and to become ordinary citizens if the people thought fit to destroy the House of Lords, for the members of it consider it no honour to be threatened by Mr. Forster and Mr. T. B. O'Connor merely because they take some trouble to vote according to their consciences, and to do what services they could for the state. Reviewing the programme of the Land League, he said that they (the Conservative party) protested against dealing with land differently from other property, and that Mr. Bright and other wealthy manufacturers now join in the cry for presenting any man who had land from using it if it were his own property would be surprised if their agitation were successful, when they found their Radical allies turning against them and declaring that all property must be placed in the same category. It stood to reason that if the State were justified in prohibiting men from holding a certain quantity of ground, or from cultivating it as they liked, it was also justified in preventing capitalists, who had a large amount of personal property from investing their money in American or Russian bonds, instead of using it at home, or even from travelling on the continent of Europe as absentees to spend the means by which they might enrich their own countrymen. All such schemes had an element of Communism in them, and they all came to this in the long run, and were based upon this simple idea that people who had no property at all ought to be enabled by law to do what they liked with the property of the neighbours. He had no fear that these theories would triumph, if Conservatives showed a bold front to the enemy. They had the sympathy of all moderate Liberals, who really distrusted Mr. Gladstone as much as they did, and who were now placed by their Radical friends under much the system of terrorism which the active section of the Irish tenantry maintained for the well-disposed tenants who would pay rents if they dared. They would find many signs that the country was alarmed at the dangerous tendencies, of the heroic legislation to which the existing Government was inclined, and he believed that all the passing follies of the day, the wild and visionary schemes of which they heard so much, would yet be shattered to pieces against the barrier created by the calm good sense of the English people (Applause).

Dr. White, in rising to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Maclean, expressed the great pleasure he had felt in listening to the lucid, temperate and eloquent address, delivered by that gentleman—he fully endorsed every word that had fallen from his lips, and fully coincided with his opinion that the present Ministry were unable to deal with the many issues in question. It was most unfortunate that Mr. Gladstone, before his accession to office, had by his wild utterances and his still wilder promises, shown the undesirability of his assuming power—his unfounded attack upon England's firmest ally, followed by a most humiliating apology— lowered the dignity of Premier and the unceasing vituperation of polotical opponents, as a means of obtaining office; impeached the character of the English gentleman for honour and veracity, It was patent to all who had watched Mr. Gladstone's career that he was a bitter hater, and that many of his political acts were the offspring of his personal enmities. With regard to the Foreign Policy of his Ministry, it had entirely destroyed the prestige of England, which had been created by Lord Beaconsfield. Never was there a more complete sham than the demonstration before Dulcigno—there was but one of the parties in earnest—and the demonstration made by *Punch's* three Albanians "putting their thumbs, up to their noses and spreading their fingers out," was only equalled in absurdity by the demonstration made by the five fleets against the three Albanians. (Roars of laughter and applause). Passing to the Irish question, Dr. White ridiculed the idea of the Celts claiming possession of the land on account of their being the aborigines. Addressing a Welsh gentleman present he asked him whether as a descendant of the British he was in favour of the expulsion or extermination of the imáginary Saxon who now held this land. (Laughter.) Well, the case of the Irish Celt was analogous. Ireland was obtained by conquest, and at a time when it was not only in the lowest depths of barbarism, but in the greatest anarchy; it was torn to pieces by internal dissension, and if the Norman had not stepped in there would not have been so much left of them as of the two famous fighting Kilkenny cats (Great laughter.) The Norman was a civiliser; he infused much of his own chivalrous character into the natives; he intermarried with them, and their descendant is the brave and high-spirited Irish gentleman. The colonization by English and Scotch infused not only new blood but new life into the country. To them Ireland owes its industries, and their descendants in the present day are not only marked by their prosperity but by their loyalty. (Cheers.) With regard to the purely Celtic population, although they possess some most amiable traits, yet they were exactly as Cæsar had described them nineteen centuries ago—restless, always desirous of revolution, credulous to a degree that we can hardly realise, wrong-headed, and illogical, as a proof of which Dr. White stated that in the Irish rebellion in order to revenge themselves, upon an obnoxious banker they invariably burnt all his notes wherever they could find them, and thus made their enemy's fortune. (Peals of laughter.) He contended that the acting upon such an illogical people and stirring up their passions was an act of the greatest criminality. He could not refrain from saying that the Ministry, by coquetting with the Home Rulers for their votes, had made themselves to some extent an abettor in their crimes. (Cheers.) He would go further and say that if they did not take the promptest and most efficient means to support loyalty and punish treason they would be deserving of impeachment. (Loud Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

## TURK AND GREEK.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—It is a great misfortune that the partisans of Greece should be blind to the fatal injury they are likely to work to the cause they have espoused. Those who counsel that country to violent and aggressive courses are driving the nails into the coffin of her future hopes. It is very possible that the Greeks by now going to war with Turkey may obtain the territory so unjustly mapped out for them by Mr. Gladstone's Conference at Berlin, for they may set the match to the train of mischief carefully prepared by Russia in Bulgaria, Roumelia, and Macedonia, and so start the explosion that will destroy the power of the Ottoman Turk.

In the scramble Greece may possess herself of Janina, Metzovo, and Larissa, even perhaps a little more, but there her future will be closed. The inheritors of Roumelia, of Constantinople, and of the Straits will not be the Greek race, but Russia and her savage instruments, the more or less Russianized peoples of Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and perhaps Austria. Greece will be shut up within her ancient boundaries, and will not have the slightest chance of successful contention with the uninteresting but virile Slavs of the Balkan Peninsula.

There is but one wise policy for the Hellenic race, and that is a friendly understanding and co-operation with the Ottomans. The Greek, with all his intellectual subtlety, his commercial genius, and his gentler civilization, is deficient in those vigorous and pushing qualities which enables some races to dominate and outlast others. Alone, the Greek can never resist the Panslavic torrent. The Turk possesses the very characteristics in which the Greek is deficient. The intrepid courage, the dogged obstinacy, the patient fortitude of the Ottoman people have for centuries made them a match for hosts of enemies abroad and at home, and would, even during the late unequal war, have carried them victorious against the eighty millions of Russia and all her Servian, Montenegrin, and Bulgarian jackals, had fortune favoured the Ottoman forces with a commander-in-chief of ability. The alliance the Turk will be invaluable to the struggling Hellenes.

The Greek claims are very much misrepresented. The Berlin Treaty alone bears the Sultan's signature, and though the result of an unjust and cruel war it is binding. There is no award or cession of territory to Greece in that treaty. A line was sketched out which the Powers merely recommended the two States to agree upon. That limit was much exceeded by Mr. Gladstone's conference at Berlin, at which, contrary to all principles of justice, Turkey, thought the party most interested, was refused a representative. Even this conference did not venture to call it boundary "an award," as the Porte declined to receive such a description. It suits interested persons now to speak of "the award" and "the arbitration" of the Powers, but no such words are accurate or justifiable. A majority of the inhabitants of the districts assigned to Greece are hostile to such a transfer.

A peaceful union of the Greek and Turk elements is not at all impossible. Few realize to what an extent the fusion of all the nationalities of the Ottoman Empire had progressed subsequent to the Crimean War, and was progressing when the late cruel and barbarous crusade undid the peaceful work of 20 years—set race against race, and religion against religion, and roused into fierce antagonism the dying animosities of the past. Indeed, those pseudo-friends of Greece who in 1876 and 1877 encouraged the Russian attack upon Turkey did the Hellenic cause an irreparable injury. The Greeks were then rapidly acquiring all the wealth of the East and under the easy and liberal sway of the Porte extending their influence in every quarter. A very large share in the Government, if not the supremacy, must soon have fallen to the Greek element had the same peaceful process been allowed to go on. Now, however, Greek, no less than Turk, is being persecuted out of existence by the Bulgarian instruments of Russia. Much may yet be saved by a moderate and judicious course on the part of Greece and her friends. Let Mr. Ralli and others give up vapouring about their bellicose intentions, and be wise and just in time. Greek bankers and merchants possess untold wealth. Let them show their patriotism by paying off the debts and thus redeeming the honour of the country they profess to love so well. The few millions of Greek liabilities would be a bagatelle to the Hellenic plutocrats. Let King George and his Government accept the very fair offer of increased territory which Turkey offers them, and cease to press for Janina and Metzovo, the keys of Albania. It would be just as reasonable for a foreign victor to demand of England, Portsmouth, Dover, and Woolwich. Let Greece cultivate a good understanding with Turkey, and let them combine together to resist Russian and Panslavic encroachments. Russia would gladly encourage Greece to assist in the destruction of the Ottoman people, for she could easily deal with the Hellenic factor after the Turk had been exterminated. By moderation and fairness now the Greeks may secure a great future for their nation; but if they help to pull down the Ottoman Turk they will destroy their own hopes most effectually.—I have the honour to remain Sir, Your obedient servant,

E. Ashmead Bartlett.